



## SPRING STYLES IN FOOTWEAR

We have opened a new assortment of

### Invictus and Classic Shoes for Ladies

The range comprises the latest styles in footwear. The best of the new effects may now be seen in our store, and our experience leads us to anticipate a most encouraging reception of these new styles by the ladies of our town.

No pains have been spared to bring our stock of ladies footwear up to a degree where we may honestly state that we are in a position to compete with the finest city stores. With Invictus and Classic Shoes we feel that we have attained our ambition, and you are most cordially invited to call and endorse our selection.

## J. V. BERSCHT

## Adams & Huntinger

New Meat Market

BUYERS OF

HIDES, POULTRY,  
BUTTER, EGGS

## LEUSZLER BLOCK

DIDSBURY MOVING  
PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

### Saturday Night:

The popular two-act drama

"Diana of Eagle  
Mountain"

and a complete set of films of  
the world's greatest happen-  
ings and comic features

POPULAR PRICES

Adults 25c Children 10c

### FARM FOR RENT

A good farm of 320 acres, about 170  
acres under cultivation, on crop rent.  
The location of this farm is 1-4 Sec. 34,  
Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, and the quarter  
adjoining south, Sec. 27. For informa-  
tion apply to A. Meek, Didsbury. m20p

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and  
daughter should have a personal  
Savings Account in the Union  
Bank of Canada, with opportu-  
nities to save regularly, and  
training in how to expend money  
wisely. Such an education in  
thrift and saving will prove inval-  
uable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH  
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

As I am leaving Didsbury and still  
have a large number of accounts owing  
me I wish to state that I have left the  
same in the hands of Mr. C. L. Peterson  
for collection. Da. G. M. Reed

## A Thrilling Story

One of the most interesting and  
fascinating stories of the great war  
was told in the Opera House on  
Thursday night last to an audience  
that packed the house to the doors  
by Private Peat of Edmonton whose  
experience on the battlefield was one  
that few men could live through.

His story was brimful of facts put  
in a well connected and thrilling  
way, and humour and pathos was  
blended in such a way that a mental  
picture of the conditions as he saw  
them was plainly given to those who  
heard him. The telling of his regi-  
ment meeting the poor refugee Bel-  
gians when the strong men broke  
down and cried at the sight of the  
young girls with babes in their arms  
and the helpless, hopeless aspect of  
the people was touching in the ex-  
treme, and you could have heard a  
pin drop in the large audience while  
he was relating this part of the  
story. He also told of the splendid  
organization of the commissariat and  
medical and Red Cross work which  
is something wonderful, and can  
hardly be realized unless some of it  
is seen.

Private Peat did not touch very  
much on the personal sufferings  
which he endured through being so  
severely wounded but gave a bare  
outline of how it happened at Ypres,  
when he volunteered with some  
twenty others to bring up ammuni-  
tion to the men in the trenches who  
were completely out of it. He had  
reached about half way over the fire  
swept ground with another man, a  
chum, when he was hit in the  
shoulder by an explosive bullet; his  
chum placed him so that he would  
be in a position to find the English  
trenches when able and got up to do  
his best to take the box of ammuni-  
tion to the men so badly needing it  
when he dropped riddled with bul-  
lets. Private Peat managed to crawl  
away to some slight shelter where  
he lay for two days before help  
reached him. His right arm is  
useless.

Private Wells, who accompanied  
Private Peat, was invalided out of  
the service after reaching England  
because of severe attacks of muscular  
rheumatism, and so did not have  
the experiences of his partner, but  
his part in the programme was the  
vocal selections which he certainly  
carried out to perfection. He has  
a splendid voice and the many en-  
cores testified to the appreciation of  
the audience. All his songs were  
patriotic and extremely well ren-  
dered.

Mayor Osmond occupied the chair  
and gave a short address of welcome  
to the boys and also gave a short re-  
port of the work done by the local  
branch of the Red Cross from the  
Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. A. G.  
Studer, in which it was shown that  
since organization in Didsbury this  
district had raised the sum of  
\$1,652.91 and had sent 2,597 fin-  
ished articles for Red Cross pur-  
poses.

The handsome sum of \$125.00  
was taken in on Thursday night.  
This sum is to be sent to the Ed-  
monton branch of the Red Cross.  
The Gertz Orchestra provided the  
music for the occasion and Miss Eva  
Sexsmith accompanied the singer  
in her usual accomplished manner.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. J. E. Stauffer was a  
visitor at Calgary on Saturday.

Members of the I.O.O.F. No. 18  
please remember that they meet  
this week on Thursday.

A ball will be held on April 7th  
by the Rebekah Lodge. Pro-  
ceeds to be given in aid of a home  
for wounded soldiers.

Mrs. W. G. Liesemer, Mrs.  
J. Findlay and Mrs. (Dr.) Moore  
will have charge of the Red Cross  
tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. (Dr.) G. M. Reid left for  
Calgary on Friday night last  
where she will make her home  
for the future.

Miss A. E. Kerr who has been  
visiting friends in Didsbury for  
the last two weeks left for Cal-  
gary on Monday.

The Rugby Women's Institute  
will conduct a bread contest at  
the home of Mrs. R. Cole on  
Thursday, April 6th. A domestic  
science teacher will be in charge.  
Anyone may enter this contest  
by becoming a member of the  
Rugby Institute.

The bean supper given by the  
ladies of the Baptist church on  
Thursday night last at the resi-  
dence of Mrs. Boughtin was very  
well patronized considering there  
were so many other attractions  
on for that evening and the ladies  
express their appreciation for  
the support given them by those  
who attended.

Mr. A. Covitz who has been  
confined to his home for the last  
six weeks with a broken leg is  
again able to get around outside  
with the aid of crutches. He  
wishes to express his sincere ap-  
preciation to his many callers who  
have helped to enlighten many a  
weary hour for him during his  
enforced stay at home.

The Didsbury Players who went  
to Olds on Friday night last to  
give their play "Diamonds and  
Hearts" report that the Olds  
people treated them extremely  
well, but unfortunately for them  
the big doings at the Agricultural  
College were on the same night  
consequently they did not have a  
very big house but managed to  
pull out with a little cash over  
expenses. They expect to go to  
Carstairs this week.

Rev. D. H. Marshall has had  
another call to take charge of the  
work at Aylmer, Ont. Rev. Mr.  
Beecroft, who it will be remem-  
bered supplied for Mr. Marshall  
about three years ago, has re-  
signed at Aylmer to join the  
overseas forces as a chaplain and  
they have requested Mr. Mar-  
shall to go down and take charge  
as stated. Mr. Marshall has de-  
finitely decided to stay with the  
Didsbury congregation.

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$769.95  
M. McLean, proceeds from box  
social and bazaar at Berlin  
schoolhouse, March 21st... 117.50  
H. McLean, collections from  
Jack Cummings..... 2.25  
Reek and Griffin..... 5.00  
Russell Burns..... 2.00  
Per A. Brusso for Ray John-  
son..... 1.00  
A. Brusso..... 5.00  
\$902.70

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$644.45  
Ladies Aid Evangelical church  
per Mrs. A. G. Studer.... 10.00  
Ev. Young Men's Bible Class  
per R. Mueller..... 1.00  
655.45

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$275.55  
W. A. Swingle..... 15.00  
Ed Welber..... 2.00  
Sunshine Club M.B.C. church 2.00  
Mrs. W. G. Liesemer..... 5.00  
Miss M. Osmond..... 1.50  
Fred Osmond..... 2.00  
D. Dippel..... 2.00  
\$305.05

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—Spring Wheat, "Pre-  
lude," earliest of all spring wheat. W.  
M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone  
R. 1008.

**TWO** well improved farms to rent on  
shares or cash. Money to loan on farm  
land at 8%. Money advanced on sale  
notes. G. B. Sexsmith.

**FOR SALE**—A good International  
gasoline engine cheap for cash.—Apply  
Walter Leslie, garage opposite Pioneer  
office.

**HAVE** your sewing machines clean-  
ed and repaired for your spring sewing.  
See W. R. Stokes.

**HIGHEST CASH PRICE** paid  
for eggs by A. A. Perrin, the egg man,  
Didsbury.

**1500 POUNDS** clean timothy seed  
in new sacks, 7c per lb. Leave orders  
with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's  
farm, Westerdale.

**MILK FOR SALE**—I wish to state  
that I have commenced selling good, pure  
milk, and will continue selling during  
the summer months at 15 quarts for \$1.00.  
E. E. Wilson, Didsbury, Phone 92.

**LAND FOR SALE**—1 1-2 acres of  
land in Didsbury to trade for any kind  
of poultry. Apply to C. Baunick, P. O.  
Box 13, Didsbury.

**100 BUSHELS** Marquis spring  
wheat, cleaned, ready for seedling; 80c  
per bushel. Leave orders with P. R.  
Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm,  
Westerdale.

**100 BUSHELS** Marquis spring  
wheat, cleaned, ready for seedling; 80c  
per bushel. Leave orders with P. R.  
Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm,  
Westerdale.

**FOR SALE**—A quantity of good,  
clean timothy seed for sale at \$4.00 per  
bushel. Apply S. Troyer, 2 miles east of  
Didsbury. a12p

**FOUND**—A small gold brooch was  
found in front of the Red Cross rooms on  
Friday afternoon last. Owner can have,  
same by applying to Miss Kerr, Box 215,  
Didsbury.

**LOST**—Brown and black checked,  
mackinaw for boy 10 years old, between  
old Peter Johnson farm, 3 miles south-  
east of town on south trail and Didsbury,  
on March 25th. Bought off the T.H.L.  
Clothing Co., Spokane, Wash. Finder  
please leave at Williams & Little's store.

**CLEAN, SEED OATS** for sale,  
free from weeds and barley. Alex Hen-  
dry, 7 miles west and 2 1-2 miles north  
on blind line. Phone 1903. a12p

**FOR SALE**—My residence on Ber-  
lin St. J. E. Liesemer.

**FOR SALE**—Seed oats, free of  
weeds; government test shows exception-  
ally strong vitality. J. E. Liesemer.

**1500 POUNDS** clean timothy seed  
in new sacks; 7c per lb. Leave orders  
with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's  
farm, Westerdale.

## W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and  
Embalmer

Phone  
15 Didsbury, Alta.





**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

EW GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED  
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

## He Knew Some

Edmund had just begun to attend the public school, and had found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard.

"Who is this little Walter?" she asked. "Is he a nice little boy?"

"Yes, ma'am, he is!" replied Edmund enthusiastically.

"Does he say any naughty words?" pursued his mother.

"No, replied Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"

## Ottawa Girl's Message of Hope

TELLS TIRED WOMEN OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Miss Logan Tells How They Relieved Her of Pains and Aches So Many Run-down Women Know.

Ottawa, Ont.—(Special).—"I am glad to say I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful lot of good." So says Miss Gladys E. M. Logan, 264 Queen street, this city.

"I suffered from drowsiness and sharp pains across my back. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I had headaches and was subject to neuralgia and rheumatism. I was depressed and low spirited and troubled with palpitation of the heart.

"I was always tired and nervous and very sensitive and there were hollows under my eyes.

"For two years I was in this worn-out condition, often having to lay off for a day or two. I was attended by doctors and wasted money on useless medicines, but I only found relief when I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Miss Logan's statement is a message of hope to thousands of women in Canada. They are suffering just as she suffered. She wants them to know they can find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Nothing slow about the Japanese. A Tokio merchant advertises that "Goods are despatched to customers' houses with the rapidity of a shot from a cannon's mouth."

## Farm Products in B. C.

While the total value of farm products of British Columbia in 1914 was over \$30,000,000 the Province bought from the rest of Canada \$20,000,000 worth of the same class of goods, including \$2,400,000 worth of flour, and from other countries similar goods to the value of \$5,000,000. These purchases from outside included \$5,500,000 worth of live stock, \$4,500,000 of dairy products, \$3,500,000 of meat products, \$800,000 of fruit and \$1,400,000 of eggs. All of which goes to show that there is still a good home market for British Columbia farm products.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

## Greatest Results

often come from simplest means.

For instance—one's daily food plays a big part in deciding for success or failure.

To bring out the best mental and physical forces sound nourishment is imperative.

## Grape-Nuts

—A FOOD

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies in splendid proportion all the rich nourishment of the grains, including the valuable mineral elements, lacking in many foods, but most necessary for vigor and activity of brain and body.

**"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts**

Made in Canada

Sold by Grocers.

Canadian Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1095

## String Made From Paper

So scarce have supplies of ordinary string and twine become that efforts have been made to find an effective substitute, and an engineering firm, after a number of experiments, has started the manufacture of string made from paper.

In appearance the new string which is suitable for the tying of parcels of fair size, is exactly similar to the genuine article, and it is difficult to detect the difference. Only one thickness has so far been produced, but further varieties will no doubt be manufactured.

## THE ACUTE PAIN FROM NEURALGIA

Permanently Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

A clever medical writer has said that "Neuralgia is a cry from the nerves for better blood." In other words, neuralgia is not a disease—it is only a symptom, but a very painful one. Neuralgia is the surest sign that your blood is weak, watery and impure, and that your nerves are literally starving. Bad blood is the one cause—rich, red blood the only cure. This gives you the real reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contains in correct proportions the elements needed to make rich, red blood. This new, rich blood reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jangled nerves, drives away the nagging, starving pain, and braces up your health in other ways as well. In proof of these statements, Mrs. A. T. Oulton, Little Shemogue, N.B., says: "A few years ago my mother was an intense sufferer from neuralgia, which was located in her face, head and shoulders. The pain, especially in her head, was intense. She doctored for some time without getting relief and there seemed to be no ceasing of the pain whatever. Instead it seemed to be extending and her whole nervous system became affected. Finally she decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking them for a while the pain in her head became less severe, and of course this was a great relief to her. Under the continued use of the Pills she felt herself growing better and stronger each day until she was no longer a sufferer and was completely cured, and has felt no symptoms of the trouble since."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One form of agricultural co-operation in Ireland has for its object the purchase of all kinds of farm implements from a one-horse plow to a high-power tractor. The implements are hired out to the members of the society.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last 14 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. F. M. Logan of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the first creamery in Canada, as far as can be learned, was started in 1873 in Huntingdon county, Quebec. Two years later a creamery was started at Teeswater, Ont., and others followed in rapid succession.

A Pill for All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

Mater—What are you doing here, Harold?

Harold (apprehended in the pantry)—I—er—I just thought maybe you'd lend me a few cookies.

Mrs. Gaddy—Mrs. Richly has so much embonpoint.

Mrs. Comeup—And I bet she brags she imported it, like everything else she has, from Paris.

## Sugar Production in Canada

At a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry held in Toronto recently, Dr. Potviet, chief chemist of the Dominion Sugar Company, told of the various processes in the best sugar industry from its origin in 1747, when the beet contained only 2 to 4 per cent. sugar, up to the present content of 15 to 20 per cent. He showed that the yield of wheat and oats was increased 25 to 50 per cent. when planted in rotation with sugar-beets and presaged that, with governmental assistance, as in Europe, the industry would develop so that all the sugar used in Canada might be made here, the present factories supplying only one-tenth of the consumption.

## Nerviline Ends Neuralgia, Brings Relief Instantly

No Remedy Like Old "Nerviline" to Cure Pain or Soreness

That terrible ache—how you fairly reel with it—that stabbing, burning neuralgia—what misery it causes. Never mind, you don't have to suffer—use Nerviline, it's a sure cure. Not an experiment, because nearly forty years of wonderful success has made a name for Nerviline among the people of many different nations. "There is nothing speedier to end Neuralgia headache than old-time 'Nerviline,'" writes Mr. G. C. Dalgleish, from Evanston. "It is so powerful and penetrating that it seems to eat up any pain in a minute. My family couldn't get along without Nerviline. We always keep the five family size bottle handy on the shelf, and use it to end chest colds, sore throat, coughs, earache, toothache and pain in the back. My wife swears by Nerviline. For cramps its effect is astonishing and we believe it is better and speedier than any other household family remedy."

## Of Course

It was little Eddy's first term at school and his mother had been telling the rich old uncle how well the little boy was getting along with his studies and how dearly he loved his school.

"Well, my little man," said the uncle as the child returned home, "what do you do in school all day?"

"I wait till it's time to go home," was Teddy's matter-of-fact reply.



## WORMS

"Worms," that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as diphtheria. Cost you too much to feel 'em. Look bad—sore bad. Don't make 'em to death. Spoon's Compound will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

More than 300 Japanese have enlisted in Vancouver for overseas service. The citizens in Canada from the Empire of Japan are doing their share in furnishing men for the ranks of the army.

Masonville, June 27, '13. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefitted by the use of your Liniment, I am, Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HOLMES.

Mr. Pessimist (cheering up, as he reads paper)—British Mesopotamian success.

Mrs. Pessimist—That's the worst of it. They mess up all their successes.

The indications of worms are restlessness, grinding of the teeth, picking of the nose, extreme peevishness, often convulsions. Under these conditions the best remedy that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They will attack the worms as soon as administered and will grind them to atoms that pass away in the evacuations. The little sufferer will be immediately eased and a return of the attack will not be likely.

"Was her father violent when you asked him for her hand?"

"Was he? Great guns! I thought he'd shake my hand off."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The life of an aeroplane in active service is only three or four months, it has been found by experience.



## OPERATIONS for APPENDICITIS

And How They



Can be Avoided

## Operation Ordered

For Appendicitis—Used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Completely Cured.

Mrs. J. A. Hallantyne, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., writes: "My husband was treated for appendicitis and the doctors ordered an operation. But he would not consent to an operation and began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since doing so he has had no need of an operation or even of a doctor, as the trouble has completely left him. I cannot find words to speak our gratitude for this cure. Dr. Chase's Medicines have proven of wonderful benefit in our home, as the Ointment cured my little girl of a severe burn, when nothing else would bring relief."

Dr. David H. Reeder writes as follows of appendicitis:—"In considering the treatment of any condition of sickness it has always been my rule to first find the cause. To my mind, it's the only logical way. Many people seem to think that if they have had an operation for appendicitis they are forever immune, and need have no further fear along that line, but I say emphatically, and I think you will agree I am right, that after an attack of appendicitis, even though you have been successfully operated upon and the appendix removed, your troubles have only just begun unless you remove the cause. What was the cause of the appendicitis?"

"The thoughtless will say inflammation in the appendix. No, inflammation in the appendix is appendicitis, but what caused the inflammation? Constipation, yes, that is the prime cause. If you were never constipated you would forever be safe. Appendicitis is only one of the results of the retention of fecal matter in the colon for too long a period."

There is no longer any question that the real cause of appendicitis is constipation. By keeping the bowels regular you not only prevent appendicitis, but also a host of other ills, some of which are even more dangerous than appendicitis. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are recommended to you in this connection, not as a mere relief by effecting the movement of the bowels, but rather as a positive cure for constipation. As is well known, the bile secreted by the healthful action of the liver is Nature's cathartic. So long as the bile flows freely into the intestines there is no constipation of the bowels and no clogging of the excretory organs. Hence the wisdom of using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to ensure regular working of the liver, kidneys and bowels. You thereby save yourself much inconvenience from the minor ills of life, and ensure against such fatal diseases as appendicitis and peritonitis.

## Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.



# A NEW ARCTIC SEAPORT GIVEN TO RUSSIA AS A RESULT OF THE WAR

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST INTERESTING PORTS

Archangel Now Takes a Leading Place Among the Wheat Exporting Ports, and Should be Kept in Mind in Calculating The Possibilities of the Hudson Bay Route

One of the most interesting ports in the world today is Archangel, Russia's Arctic seaport on the White Sea. Previous to the war trade this was confined to occasional exports of timber, fish, furs and other local products of Northern Russia; but now Archangel is the only part of European Russia open for foreign trade by direct sea communication, and together with Vladivostok forms one of the two channels for supply for Russia. Archangel is situated on the Dvina river, which at that point is about two and a half miles wide, with a depth of between 22 to 12 feet. The tide from the White Sea amounts to about three feet, and at various landing stages the depth of the water is, as a rule, 22 feet at low tide.

Archangel is a long, narrow built city, with suburbs and outlying houses extending to the White Sea, the extension being more than 30 miles. The main street is more than six miles long. The shipping on the river down to the White Sea is considerable. The city has 35 large piers today, against three piers two years ago. Not less than 103 huge warehouses have sprung up in the last year, but yet there is a great insufficiency of piers and warehouses, as a result of which ships arriving have to lie in the stream for weeks and weeks before they can unload. However, the authorities have done wonders and are preparing and planning to meet the enormous traffic next spring. The chief drawback is, as is well known, the question of ice in the winter, and if it had not been for this obstacle Archangel would be the finest port in the world, as it has nearly 70 miles of river frontage available for ships drawing up to 23 feet.

Archangel's magnificent system of inland waterways, through the Dvina river, is a great feature, as it is possible to ship goods direct by water to nearly all the principal towns in Russia. Barges and river boats, carrying up to 2,000 tons of freight and drawing about six feet of water, can be satisfactorily used in carrying freight all over the country. The Dvina river begins freezing in October. This year it was hoped to keep the river open from Archangel out to the White Sea till about December 15. Two of the largest ice-breakers in the world are now in Archangel, and several more ice-breakers are now being constructed in England.

The work that was carried out last summer and autumn by the Russian authorities was most admirable, in spite of the great accumulation of goods and steamers arriving day and night. Goods for the Russian government have been moved by the narrow-gauge railway line and goods sent to private firms have been shipped by boats or barges unless packed for parcels post, when they have been taken by the railway company. Besides Archangel, at Kola, in Lapland, across the Murman peninsula, a railway is now being constructed, to be completed in this winter, connecting the Arctic ocean with the peninsula, so that Kola can be used alternately as a Kola can be used alternately, especially from January to May, when it is impossible to keep Archangel open even with very powerful ice breakers. Around this port of the Arctic ocean the Gulf Stream creates sufficient warmth to prevent ice. Many shipping agents at Archangel are arranging for offices and habitation at Kola from early January until May. The use of the White Sea for transfer of freight by boat between the two sections of railway under construction will require the services of many ice breakers, and these are being constructed also to serve as cargo carriers during the winter. It is thought that the railway connection between Petrograd and Kola may commence early this spring. Thus Moscow, Petrograd, Kief and Siberia will be linked together with Archangel and Kola.

Archangel presents to the visitor today a peculiar aspect, reminding one of the "sudden" Canadian towns of the west that were created "over night." A great number of houses, shops, etc., have been put up to accommodate the overwhelming Russian business, and to cater to the multitude of sailors. A tramway is being constructed along the main street of the town and a complete electric light and power plant has been put up, furnishing power for the electric railway and lighting in the city.

The city has a very bracing climate all the year around; the summer is not very cold, whilst the winter, although cold, is not too intense. There are many shops, the most interesting of which are the fur shops, selling furs of the blue fox, the popular bear, etc., from Novo Zembla. The population of Archangel is now about 40,000; good hotel accommodation is to be had, although the hotels are not what might be considered first class. The passenger service of the nar-

row gauge line from Archangel to Volodga is very limited. Just outside of Archangel a large farm for breeding blue, white and black foxes is an interesting feature.

Today Archangel is one of the most important wheat exporting ports of the world, a fact to be kept in mind in calculating the possibilities of Port Nelson and the Hudson Bay route as an outlet for the Western Canadian wheat crop. The United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and France have their own consulates at Archangel. The United States has no consular representative.

## Seeking a Non-Rust Wheat

Experiments Being Made to Develop a Species of Wheat That Will Resist Rust

Experiments are now under way at the Minnesota State Agricultural college which are expected to have a marked effect on the future production of wheat in Minnesota and the Northwest. The object of the experts have set for themselves is the development of a species of wheat which shall resist rust. The ineffectiveness of the present to do this is an annual worry to American farmers and grain dealers, and a source of loss amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars in unfavorable years.

The authorities at the Minnesota School of Agriculture are endeavoring to combine two important species of wheat, the blue stem, which is widely grown in the American northwest, and is famous for its prolificacy, and the durum, equally noted for its rust-resisting qualities. The United States government and the state of Minnesota have already expended \$30,000 in the work, with important results. The cross has been successful, after ten years of experimentation, but the college is withholding the new seed from the farmers until certain difficulties have been overcome. Among these is the poor baking quality of the new species.

Until this defect is remedied the cross-strain will not be given to the world. It is understood that the hybrid plant has retained perfectly the high productivity of the blue stem wheat and the sound rust resistivity of the durum. But the authorities will not be satisfied until they can bring the new strain up to the proper baking standard.

## Germany on Verge of Starvation

The fact that Germany actually is on the verge of starvation is becoming more apparent daily. The conclusion is not founded on the statements of alleged "neutrals."

The Madgeburgische Zeitung predicts a most serious situation. "We may expect a new period of hungering on an extensive scale," it says. "The gigantic burden of taxation which awaits us and the temporary retrogression of our economic life will compel every section of the population to scrow down their standards of living. We have lived during the past decades much beyond the measure which must be observed in these times."

## Yes She Cured Him

"So Katherine married her husband to reform him. Did she succeed?" "Completely! She's so extravagant that he can't afford even the smallest of his former vices."

"What man soweth that shall he also reap." You cannot get a good yield of grain from shrunken or immature seed.

## GERMANS PLAN TO GET Foothold IN AMERICA

War Interrupts Efforts Which May be Resumed When Peace is Declared

Extraordinary revelations of reputed plans of Germany to establish a foothold in several republics of the western hemisphere, and in the Danish West Indies, in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, are in the possession of the committee of foreign relations of the United States senate.

The documents in the possession of the committee purport to prove:

That Germany sought to establish a sphere of influence in Nicaragua by purchase of the inter-oceanic canal route and the right to establish naval bases.

That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Colombia by negotiating for an inter-oceanic canal concession and the purchase of plantations and the establishment of a naval base at Cartago.

That Germany gained paramount influence in Paraguay by organizing the army, and is carrying out a similar plan in Chile.

That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Hayti through control of the customs and the establishment of a naval base at Mole St. Nicholas.

That Germany practically controls the island of St. Thomas by lease from Denmark, and has established there a base of great strategic value, particularly because of its proximity to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal.

The committee also has documentary evidence indicating that, although the European war has interrupted the prosecution of these plans, Germany plans to resume the efforts to participate in the affairs in the western hemisphere as soon as peace shall be restored.

## Ammunition is Expensive

It Costs More to Shell Than to Build a Town

One thing the present war has shown us—it costs infinitely more to destroy a village or a town by high explosive shells than it costs to build it.

Perhaps the finest instance of this is Souchez.

Souchez is, as an artillery officer expressed it, "beautifully" destroyed. There is not one stone left standing on another; there is not even a whole stone or brick. Never in the history of war has any village received so many shells as Souchez, and their cost would certainly suffice to build up that village again fifty or a hundred times over.

There exists a certain viaduct which was blown up at the beginning of the war and then repaired by the French at a cost of about \$70,000. The Germans disliked that viaduct, and brought up a 420 (17-inch) howitzer, with a battery or so of 220 (9-inch) howitzers, to batter it to pieces. They succeeded. It took between 50 and 60 420 shells and nobody troubled to count the number of 220 shells.

But from the calculations that were made there can be little doubt that that particular piece of destruction cost the Germans over \$100,000!

## The Old Woman's Knitting

Here is the latest French spy story brought by a medical man who witnessed it:

On the French firing line, was an old woman, who industrially knit a big scarlet shawl.

An observant sergeant perceived that whilst the shawl never seemed to be completed, she was very restless, and kept moving it about. She was arrested, found to be a spy signalling by means of the shawl, also by no means so old as she appeared. Indeed, being a man carefully made up.

So the firing party settled the matter.

F. M. Lozan of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture believes his Province, which now produces 5,000,000 pounds of dairy butter, will ere long produce 50,000,000 pounds in a year.

# CANADA IS PAYING THE PENALTY FOR MANY HEAVY FIRE LOSSES

ANALYSIS DISCLOSES INTERESTING CONDITIONS

Carelessness of Our People is the Cause of One of the Heaviest Drains Upon Our Resources, and Much Loss Could be Avoided by Exercising Ordinary Precautions

An analysis of the fire losses in Canada during 1914, as compiled by the Monetary Times, discloses some interesting conditions. This statement substantiates and verifies the charge that carelessness is the cause of seventy-five per cent. of Canada's fire loss.

It would naturally be expected that the greater number of fires would be in factories using power or fires for manufacturing processes, and where accumulations of shavings and other waste are exposed to fire from friction, spontaneous combustion, or other causes.

Such is not the case. By far the greater number of fires were in buildings in which none of these risks occur. Factories contributed only 59 fires; various mills only 12; laundries 5; engine houses, 1; machine shops, 3; sawmills, 12; foundries, 2; while power houses, blacksmith shops and others had a clean record.

Against this and constituting a record which should be a disgrace to any country, were 676 fires in dwellings, 138 barns and stables, 284 stores, 46 hotels, 41 business sections and blocks, 28 warehouses, 18 offices, 11 schools and colleges and 29 sheds.

Some of the causes of the fires were—Electrical defects, 55; lamps and lanterns, 20; defective and overheated stoves, furnaces, and chimneys, 113; sparks from chimneys, 41; candles, etc., 6; ashes, 8; matches, 69; cigar and cigarette stubs, 15; defective gas appliances, 21; oil stoves upset and exploded, 13; spontaneous combustion 18.

All of the foregoing causes may be overcome by the exercise of only ordinary precautions. Not one of them needs to be repeated during current years. Canada cannot afford to burn up her resources as she has been doing. As in Great Britain, there is need of husbanding all our available assets for the great national work in hand, and it behooves Canadians to make every effort to reduce in a large degree the fires resulting from causes entirely under control.

## Young Men and the War

Some Reasons Why Married Men Are More Willing to Enlist Than Single Men

Recruiting agents say that their chief difficulties are with young and unmarried men. There is no use in abusing them. They have got to be educated and stimulated and encouraged. We must bear in mind that the young, unmarried man does not belong to a different race from his elder brother in the thirties or forties or fifties. He is simply in an earlier stage of development. It is to a certain extent an irresponsible stage. The youth takes the world as he finds it. Many a man of mature age has said, "I wish I had known, when I was twelve years of age, or eighteen years of age, what the family troubles were. I know now, but it's too late."

Against that kind of useless remorse we should like to protect young men in their teens and in their twenties. In a few years, when they marry and have families, they will recognize and realize the situation. But then it may be too late. Either the Germans will dominate us or the world will be saved from the Germans by the older men without the aid of the younger men of Canada. We sincerely hope that the younger Canadians will not be placed in that position.

That married men are more willing to enlist than young, single men may seem strange at first. But the truth is that the appetite for responsibility grows by what it feeds on. The more responsibility a man assumes, the more he wants to assume. It is the family man who is indignant because of the outrages on the women of Belgium, and the murder of English women and babies by Zeppelin bombs.

In appealing to the young, it is necessary to evoke the spirit of adventure, as well as to arouse the sense of responsibility. Ours is the great adventure of the twentieth century, and perhaps of all the centuries. The world has never before been confronted by such a criminal organization as that of the Kaiser and his clique, by anything so unscrupulous. To fight such a gang is not only a duty, but a glorious opportunity which the youth of our land ought to be glad to seize. —Toronto Star.

## The Hired Boy

There is the making of a good man in the hired boy on the farm, but he may be sadly spoiled in the making if too much is put upon him. If his shoulders are loaded with blame for everything that goes wrong indoors and out, if everyone feels privileged to give him orders, if he is regarded as a mere machine without muscles to fire or sensibilities to wound, then what can be expected of him?

Those into whose hands are committed this youth have a responsibility above that of merely providing food, shelter and clothing. There is laid upon them the duty of dealing justly and conscientiously with the lad.

## Farm Labor Conditions

Solution of Farm Help Problem in Farmers' Own Hands

Of the 400 farmers visited last summer in connection with the survey conducted by the commission of conservation, 15 per cent. employ male help by the year; 11 per cent. by the month; 31 per cent. by the day; the balance employing it in various ways. Sixty-four per cent. employ Canadian born help; 13 per cent. British born help, while two per cent. employ help of alien birth. A large majority report the labor satisfactory, while four per cent. report labor unsatisfactory. Fourteen per cent. employ married men, but only ten per cent. have a house on the farm for the hired man. Unfortunately many of those who have houses are employing single men and only a few cases were found where the farmer employing a married man had a house for him to live in.

It is the general opinion among the farmers who have little or no trouble in securing satisfactory help that the solution of the farm help problem is largely in the farmer's own hands, in wages, treatment and hours.—F.C.N., in Conservation.

## Praise for British Fleet

Dutch Correspondent Writes of Its Strength and Efficiency

Once when all was peaceful and Germany's future was not threatened on land or water, Field Marshal von Moltke stood on the roof of St. Paul's cathedral and cast his eye over the world's mightiest city and exclaimed: "What a city to sack!"

If Admiral von Tirpitz writes J. C. Van der Veer, the London correspondent of the Amsterdam newspaper Der Telegraaf had been our companion as we, on board a destroyer, steamed through part of the British fleet, he would certainly have cried out "What a fleet to sink." Well, his country has now the opportunity to send the whole British fleet to the bottom. According to Gerhard Seelinger one airship could sink the whole business to the sharks. This war will have disillusioned Herr Seelinger, for in practice Zeppelins appear only to be able to kill women and children. Von Tirpitz has never ventured an attack on the British fleet. He transit gloria mundi Germania. Under water the Germans have attempted many times to reach the British fleet. In the beginning things looked rather bad. I have heard with my own ears British officers praise the bravery of German submarines, but are they able to do any damage to the sea power of England? The only torpedoed warships were old and not capable of much speed.

No modern British warship has been lost in the North Sea, which has been the fate of certain Teuton submarines which lie buried in the sand at the bottom of the sea. The inestimable importance of the fleet in the world war is often underestimated and unappreciated, not only abroad but very often in its own country. People talk constantly about the British army, but seldom ever of Britain's proud fleet. I myself cannot conceive conditions in which the British fleet would get the worst of it, not on account of its wonderful tower of strength, but because of the wonderful men who man the vessels. Every now and then some unit—a division, a squadron, a flotilla or maybe a group of smaller vessels—will exhibit signs of activity, then quicken into movement and pass out of the anchorage.

The North Sea has been constantly swept by some sections of the grand fleet and not a German vessel of any size has been seen outside their minefields since the beginning of 1915, when they paid so heavily for their temerity. The one thought which prevails through all the British heads is a hope to meet the enemy again. The one thought which runs through the German's head is apparently how to avoid meeting the British fleet.

## Agricultural Production in France

The cultivation of every parcel of land in France to assure the maximum agricultural production is the aim of the French government, and to bring this about the government itself will act temporarily as a farmer. A bill has been prepared under the direction of the minister of agriculture requesting the owners of uncultivated land to begin tillage within two weeks after notice, which will be given by registered letter. If land is not cultivated within the time specified, the bill provides that mayors of communities have the right to requisition the ground and order its cultivation, which will be done under the direction of town committees, the towns to assure the funds necessary to carry on this work. A municipal or agricultural committee will supervise the harvesting and sale of the crops. The minister in a statement accompanying the bill warns the country that there was a deficit in grains of 10 per cent. in 1915 as compared with 1914.

## FOR THE TREELESS PRAIRIE



Young pine trees in the Dominion Government Nursery at Indian Head, Sask. Twenty-five million seedlings have been sent out to farmers all over the west in ten years. There is no reason why the "treeless" plains should not in time be broken by a heavy and valuable wood growth.



## Your Boy as A Capitalist

Encouraging the Boy to Develop Business Habits and Systematic Saving

"Half the muskrats are mine." At these words I pricked up my ears. Louis and Paul, twelve year old cousins, were at the fireplace making some sort of a boy deal, while I was writing. I confess to eavesdropping from that point on. "Rats are thick on the flats along the creek," said Louis, "and fur will be high this winter, but I have no traps, and what's worse I am dead broke."

Out of the corner of my eye I watched Paul as he cautiously poked the fire. "If I draw my money out of the bank," said Paul slowly, "and buy the traps, you, Louis, must do all the work, and half of the muskrats are mine." The bargain was struck. Paul, on a six-dollar investment, made a percentage of profits that would make a loan shark turn green with envy.

That muskrat episode was more than twenty years ago and Louis is still "dead broke," while Paul, the boy capitalist, is now financing other men in various large enterprises. What made the difference? It is not enough to say that one was a born financier, and the other was born to be broke all his days. Granted a very great difference in native endowment, however, in a majority of cases, training is after all the greater factor. The average mortal taken early enough can be interested in one thing about as well as in another. For example, show a bright five year old a four-leaf clover, and help him hunt for more, making a great hurrah over every one discovered, and you have started him on the clover quest for life. Now Paul's mother was a very careful manager, and she was wise enough to get Paul interested in the subject of money at a very early age.

A child's mind is like a ball on a billiard table—it can be shot in almost any direction. Most children are started ten years too late on the subject of money. Quite a young child should be taught to handle and count real money. Show him how to make change. A little girl was given a dime and sent to the store for a nickel's worth of shoe buttons. She came home with ten cents' worth and said she had to get a dime's worth. Right then and there her mother sat down and showed her how a larger coin could be broken into smaller ones. Let the little chap have his own purse.

When a neighbor comes in to pay you something or you are settling with the hired man, ostentatiously call on the boy to break a dollar for you. He will be wonderfully flattered. I know one father who takes pains to borrow quite frequently of the boys, giving him notes and warning the boys to take good care of them, for they can get their money back only on the presentation of the notes. There is a big time settling up and figuring the interest. That father certainly is in big business—when trafficking with the boys. He has a big sign on the gable of his barn, "John Doe & Sons," though none of the sons is of high school age. They are business boys through and through, and would be as much ashamed to be caught dead broke as their mother would be ashamed to be caught without a handkerchief.

Let the boys squander a little money just to learn what good fun it is to spend. The chap who wants to spend and has nothing but empty pockets has thereby developed a good, healthy motive to get out and make the wherewithal. The boy who has had to stay outside the circus tent all day for the want of a quarter has drunk deep the dregs of gall and wormwood. Next time he will begin to hustle and save for a month before the circus comes to town.

"To have and to hold" is not a boy's idea of money. "To have and to throw" is his conception. Most children's toy banks are failures, because right at the start anxious papas and mammas bear down too hard on the saving side. Before a child has some clean-cut, compelling motive, why should he save? To save without some motive is sheer miserliness—God pity the child that would do it, for the stingy boy makes the skinflint man. What is saving anyway but getting a running start for the next spending? That is exactly what the boy's share is up to when saving for an auto or for the controlling share in a bank.

The farmer learns to labor and to wait. He is content to plant apple seeds on his son's birthday, that the orchard may be the son's wedding dower. Not so with the child—what he wants, he wants now. For him the future does not exist. "To learn to labor" is big enough job without having "to learn to wait" at the same time. What boy would be caught saving for next winter's skates before the Fourth of July?

Really the few pennies that a child can save, or even earn, are a mere bagatelle; if he can spend only upon parental approval he does not feel it is his money after all. Let him squander a little, for the sooner he learns that money means gratification, the sooner will he be willing to work for money. Multiply his wants and you multiply his activities.

The missionary in the tropics makes the naked savage want clothes, not that health and comfort demand them at all, but to civilize a savage he must be made to want something so hard that he will be willing to go to work and earn it. The savage is simply a child of arrested development. To get five pennies together, so that he may buy a nickel's worth

of candy the next time he goes to town, is a big enough campaign for a small boy.

A boy sees the "point of money" more quickly than we appreciate. When once the money sense shows itself, hustle the boy into some business on his own account. A wealthy man said to me of his first business venture: "I made dad the goat by selling all the pieplant in the garden so that he had to buy for the family." Pieplant was never invested better. The stock advice is—make a boy earn his own money. It is wise advice, though, only when we place in his hands the means wherewith he may earn; in other words the boy must be a capitalist in a small way. Don't expect him to collect empty beer bottles or tobacco tags, or steal old iron from somebody's back yard, or pester the neighbors trying to sell them something they do not want.

There are scores of jobs for the little shaver round home, and just as soon as he has the strength initiate him into a real business. I knew one lad who was "staked" with a goodly supply of rubber patches and cement, and out he went to mend the leaky rubbers in the neighborhood. He made good—he began to save for a real shoemaker's kit of tools, and to make a long story short he cobbled his way through college. By the time he was a sophomore he had a regularly paid cobbler in his employ all the time while he himself drummed up the trade.

I knew another lad who began on a toy printing press, and showed so much talent that his grandfather advanced the money for small but real job office. Soon the lad had money of his own. He never asked again for money; he went out and solicited real business when he wanted money.

Not to multiply examples in detail, boys are conducting dozens of different kinds of business of their own, raising pop corn to peddle in the city, ginseng, pedigreed puppies, photography, paper routes, and one big boy of my acquaintance in a small town has been backed by his father for an auto. The village has no livery so as an auto liveryman our business man is rapidly repaying his father. Boys will work like Turks at their own business. Launch them early. They should look before they leap, but leap.

Letting the boy pocket the profits and papa the losses is in no sense business. No lad can learn too early to be a game loser. The only way to have experience is to have it. The boy who makes a foolish trade needs no coddling; rather, guy him. I overheard two boys swapping knives. "Red leather," said party of the first part. "Trade forever," solemnly replied party of the second part. After that sacred boy formula, to back out would be the baby act indeed and beneath contempt.

While a boy must be made to take care of himself in a trade, breed in him a thoroughgoing contempt for any jehing or jobbing. "Joe Ferris is going to raise gophers." I knew better than to ask questions, but later the story leaked out.

Joe had been paid to catch gophers in a neighbor's field, but when the supply began to run low, foxily he planned to raise them in an out-of-the-way place and swindle his kind neighbor.

Never smile at any slick tricks; scorn the boy who uses them! Of course, crooks are clever whether young or old, but fair play should be such a burning passion with every brave-hearted boy that he will loathe clever crookedness even more than sordid wickedness. After a boy has tasted that elation, that sense of power, the possession of money gives, after he has made bare his arm in honest earning, he is then ready for the final stage—systematic saving.—The Country Gentleman.

## Manitoba's Dairy Industry

Remarkable Increase of Dairy Products Is Shown for the Year 1915

According to a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture of Manitoba the dairy industry had a very successful season in the year 1915. There was an increase of over 1,000,000 lbs. in creamery butter production over the previous year, about 260,000 lbs. increase in dairy butter and over 25,000 lbs. increase in the output of cheese. The increase in the total value of milk and milk products was over \$427,000.

The production of dairy butter for the province during the year was 4,150,444 lbs., which brought an average price of 23c per lb. Of creamery butter 5,839,667 lbs. were produced which commanded an average price of 29c per lb. The production of cheese was 726,725 lbs., and the average price 15c per lb. The total value of these three products is given as \$2,740,697.04. In addition to this is a milk production valued at \$925,659.00, and cream valued at \$158,326.88. The average price of milk is quoted at 21c per lb., and the average price of sweet cream 32c per lb. butter fat.

In connection with the dairy industry of Manitoba, it is interesting to note that almost the most important fodder crop now is corn, of which the production in 1915, notwithstanding an unfavorable season, amounted to 190,132 tons. The biggest cultivated fodder crop is timothy, which produced for the same season 193,357 tons. The next most popular crop is brome grass with 45,815 tons. Of alfalfa and clover some 38,000 tons were produced.

The number of cattle in the province is quoted at 631,000, which is an increase of over 130,000 over the previous year. There has been little change in the number of horses and sheep and a slight falling off of pigs.

## Thinks British Too Humane

Captain Coulter Tells of the Germans' Ruthless Use of Russian Prisoners

Captain W. K. Coulter, a returned soldier, interviewed at St. John, N.B., says the British are too humane in their method of warfare. "Shortly before I left the trenches we captured two prisoners. Our sentry saw them moving about out in front of our trenches, and several men went into the darkness, and, circling around, came up behind and captured them. They turned out to be Russians that had been captured by the Germans at Warsaw. They told us that the Germans had brought hundreds of Russian prisoners over from the eastern to the western front. They use these Russians for building railways, trenches and all sorts of fatigue work—anything they don't wish their own men to do because it may cause a great loss of life they send the Russian prisoners to execute, and do not care how many are killed. These Russians were very happy to get once more among friends, and imparted much valuable information.

"France and Belgium today are one mass of spies from end to end; every movement is watched carefully and reported at once. The German spy system is most remarkable. A few evenings before I left we captured a member of the Prussian Guard, and he gave a splendid demonstration of the typical German gall. He was called before the divisional general and asked certain questions. He told the general that any member of the allied armies caught by the Germans with bombs in his possession was immediately shot. At the time he was speaking he had no more than three bombs concealed on his person. When he was caught by our men and was being conducted through the trenches he said to the men: 'Say, why don't you chuck this business? You can't win no matter how hard you try.'

"These Germans are kept in absolute ignorance of real conditions. I remember when I was at Boulogne I went into a camp of German prisoners, and one of them asked an English officer where they would be taken.

"We will take you to England," said the officer.

"How can you do that?" replied the German, "when the English Channel is blocked by our submarines?"

"It is a big deadlock on the western front at the present time. It will remain that way all winter and I believe all next summer. I don't think the allies will ever break through any distance, for it is too heavily fortified. Some other way will have to be found to get at the Germans. We can break through their lines now; we have proven it. But what's the use? It would cost a great many lives, more lives than it would be worth. I will tell you this, though, that we need all available men and need them at once."

## Prisoners of War

If the Germans Would Only Treat Prisoners as We Do

A special Scandinavian correspondent now in England has telegraphed to Norway an account of his visit to a German war prisoners' camp at Dorchester.

"Although I conversed with a dozen German prisoners, several of whom evidently belonged to the highly educated classes, the only complaint was," he says, "that they had to work and that therefore time hung rather heavily. Everything we saw made it very clear that the treatment meted out to these prisoners is exceptionally good.

"They have even the privilege of having German cooks to prepare their excellent foodstuffs in the beloved German manner, and, what is almost incredible, these German cooks are paid by the British government for their work, the general principle being that no German prisoner must be allowed to work without being paid for it.

"As a tangible example of the consideration with which the German prisoners are being treated, it is sufficient to mention that a German pastor goes down weekly from London to preach to them."

The prisoners have instituted their own schools, where English as well as German history is being taught by German professors. They have weekly concerts, many of the men being excellent musicians and singers. Musical instruments are provided by the British government. The health of the camp is excellent, and out of 3,408 prisoners, only two have died, and these probably after the effects of German poisonous gases blown back to the German lines. Only three British officers and seven non-commissioned officers are managing the camp. Among the prisoners are several belonging to noble German families, one being a close relation of Prince Bismarck.

There is no treatment of seed corn for smut. The spores which cause smut in corn live over from one year until the next in manure, soil, refuse, etc. In the summer, under favorable conditions these spores which may have wintered in the soil or may have been hauled to the field in the manure, find lodgement on the tender parts of the corn plant, usually by the action of wind, and start to grow.

The source of the spore is not the seed corn, therefore treatment will do no good. The only method of eradication is to cut off the smutty stalks and burn them. This, of course, is impractical.—O. M. Allyn, Farm Crops Division, University of Illinois.

## Billion Dollar Year On Farms of Canada

Increase of \$300,000,000 in Products in 1915

"The empire may depend upon the farmers of Canada doing their full duty in this great war if the situation is fully and frankly put before them," declared Dr. C. C. James, commissioner of agriculture, who organized the patriotism and production campaign last year, speaking to the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' association at a banquet at the Carleton hotel, Toronto.

He pointed out that the farmers needed no flag waving and martial music to stimulate them to their patriotic duties. As but one illustration of the sacrifice of the rural folk he pointed out that county councils were making huge grants to the patriotic fund—some of them giving amounts equal to all their other expenditures. "When farmers double their taxes for war purposes it simply means that they are giving as they understand the needs," said Dr. James.

"Must the farmers give men, too?" he asked. "If Canada calls for men from the country they will come. They have enlisted by the thousand west of the Great Lakes, and with thousands more going one wonders what may become of the farm production of the prairies."

He pointed out that there had been some phenomenal enlistments in certain localities in rural sections, and said that at least 20,000 farmers' sons would now enlist with the county battalions. "The people of Toronto will be surprised some day when they find out how generously the farming class have responded to the empire's call. It may be well for recruiting officers to consider most carefully how far they can go in calling men from the farms without endangering our greatest productive factor.

"Lumping all the farm products together, and deducting the food fed to stock, we estimate that in 1915 the farms, orchards and gardens of Canada gave a net product of over a billion dollars. The wheat crop of the prairies was worth about \$275,000,000, a big crop, the biggest ever known in Canada, but, after all, only a little, if any, over one-quarter of the entire farm production.

"In Ontario, the dairy output was twenty per cent. over 1914, and the market value was increased ten to twenty per cent. In 1910, according to the Dominion dairy commissioner, the milk products of Canada were worth approximately \$110,000,000. It is a safe estimate to put the dairy output of Canada for 1915 at \$150,000,000. While discussing wheat we should not forget the dairy cow. She had done more for Canada during the past ten years than have our wheat fields, and in view of what is now happening the world over, there is a possibility that the dairy products of Canada in 1916 may exceed wheat in value. The wheat fields reached their maximum yield per acre in 1915. The dairy cow is only getting into her stride. She is now producing 4,000 lbs. or less a year; 10,000 lbs. a year is what the dairymen are working for.

"The farm products of all Canada in 1915 exceeded in value the farm products of any previous year by at least \$300,000,000. It is well for our public men and our writers to know that the increase in the value of the farm products in 1915 was at least double in value our entire output of war munitions."

The prospects for 1916 were bright, and the slogan would be: "Go to it, all ye dairymen of Canada, and make the dairy record equal to the wheat record of 1915."

Mr. M. St. Marie, the president of Copton, who presided, said that there had never been such a scarcity of farm labor in Canada in twenty years. "How, then, are we to give up our laborers and maintain production?" he asked.

Other speakers were Alex Hume, Menie, Ont.; H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, Alberta; Dr. H. B. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.; Prof. Barton, Macdonald College, Quebec; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, and W. J. Sangster, Toronto.

Mr. Craig pointed out that with the quick development of western cities there had been a keen demand for dairy cows. Very many poor cows were sent from Ontario, and thus the great dairying industry was crippled. He hoped that the breeders would see to it that good cows were sent to the west in the future.

## More Speedy Conviction of Deserters

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act providing for a more speedy conviction of deserters from the overseas forces. It is provided that every man of the active militia of Canada or of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force who absents himself from his corps while it is on active service without leave of his commanding officer, shall be guilty of an offence under the criminal code. On summary conviction the offender may be imprisoned for two years, with or without hard labor. Production of the attestation paper shall be deemed to be sufficient proof that the accused was duly enlisted.

The honor of firing the first British rifle shot in the war is claimed by the 18th Hussars. On August 22, 1914, a patrol which had been sent out to reconnoitre saw a body of Uhlans advancing over the brow of a hill. Sergt. Elsey, who was killed shortly afterwards, at once opened fire, and gave the alarm. Cpl. Jefferson, who was with him, followed his example, and dropped the first Uhlman from his saddle. Jefferson was killed by the bursting of a "Jack Johnson" some time later in Flanders.

## Only Enemy That Counts

Military Writer Urges the Entente Allies to Concentrate Their Attack

The London Times military expert devotes nearly three columns to an estimate of the German losses during the war. With due allowances for many considerations which tend to make such estimates to a considerable extent guess work, the correspondent believes that during the 18 months of the war Germany has lost about 2,700,000 men.

It is estimated by the writer that Germany now has 3,600,000 men in the field and that she had about 9,000,000 available at the beginning of the war. This, he says, would leave her a reserve of 2,700,000 men, many of whom are needed for internal duty.

The expert thus reaches the conclusion that Germany still has available for fighting a reserve of 2,000,000 men and says that until these are exhausted the strength of her armies in the field will not begin to fall her.

The correspondent makes his article the text for a renewal of his urging that the entente allies give up, as fast as possible, what he terms "petty campaigns in far off fields and concentrate against Germany."

"If we insist upon fighting the Turks, Bulgaria and what not, instead of Germany," says the expert, "we make a great mistake. We have only one enemy who counts and whose fall will bring his confederates down with him. We should, therefore, concentrate upon him and act against him with all our might."

## Getting Chicks From

Desired Hens

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara Grad White Wyandottes

At a recent show talking of one of his sales, a prominent breeder made the remark: "She was one of those big fat hens, don't you know, and as sometimes will happen, my customer failed to get a chick. But she was a beauty and I expected he would do well with her." I wonder how often this happens during the breeding season? Don't we all occasionally have a hen just like this which if she is not handled right will give us nothing whatever but with just a little good handling would give us excellent chicks and very profitable.

When mating up the birds a good deal can be done to determine different types of birds requiring different handling and no doubt the birds may be sorted into small pens having a similarity of characteristics that will guarantee like results under the same treatment. That is one way of controlling heavy or light hens as the case may be or very heavy layers requiring abundant food so that they will not become run down and have the extra vitality in the egg to guarantee reproductive strength.

Last season we remember a particularly heavy laying pullet from which we wanted to get a lot of chicks but she persisted in laying so heavily that it was hard to keep up the vitality to get chicks from an her eggs. This pullet was hatched Jan. 14th, and started laying July 2nd, has kept steadily at it through the month and in December up to the 15th has laid 11 eggs. By watching her carefully and keeping her in good flesh we believe we should get chicks from most of her eggs that we set. In another case a wonderfully good hen in December is laying well, although 3 years old, but the difficulty here is to keep her down in fat. An immense hen of striking vitality laying extra large eggs like this one is extra valuable and it is well worth while to watch her individuality and make sure she produces chickens such as in other years have proven to be exceptionally good.

Of course, forcing the birds to work and scratch for what they get does balance to some extent the quantity fed for the heaviest workers will find more than those inclined to be fat or even if they do want more they must work more, but this however does not always work out to perfection. The instinct of some birds seems to make them almost clever in their ability to get what they want without working for it. They will often let the other bird do the scratching and they gobble the feed.

The only way, therefore, in such a case is to know the condition of them all, which is easily determined if one is continually on the alert and observant of the condition the birds show. If necessary odd birds can be taken away during a rearing period or extra can be fed them singly if the possible return is worth it. After all, to get the best specimens require practically individual mating and in each case although a number of females are in the pen each is mated with particular respect to her relation and quality to the male. It certainly is a misfortune to give study and care to having the best matings made and then find it impossible to obtain sturdy chicks just because individual condition was overlooked.

Every hen in a breeding pen should be furnished eggs that hatch well or from a breeding standpoint she is a dead loss no matter how valuable a specimen she may be otherwise. Breeders will do well to observe which of the hens are not producing fertility and more than this where fertility does exist are the eggs producing vigorous chicks? If not, there is a reason. In most cases probably it can be corrected with a little common sense treatment. Fertility means nothing without strength. Closer observation in this direction should bring results.



## LOOK HERE!

We have just received a large consignment of

**Ogilvie's' Royal Household  
and Glenora Flour**

also CEREALS and Milled Products

Our prices are right and our service is prompt

"BUY FROM US"

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.**

### ESTRAY

On the premises of W. F. Brown, N. W. 1-4 Sec. 30, Tp. 31, Rge. 4, W. 5th. One red and white bull, rising 2 yrs. old, no brand visible. Owner can have same by paying expenses for interring and advertising. W. F. Brown, Elkton.

### ESTRAY

On the premises of C. A. Foss, S. W. 1-4 Sec. 32, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th. Sorrel filly, rising 3 years old, silver mane and tail. Some white on right front and left hind foot. Weight about 700. Branded on left hip 1 X not distinct. Huan Ross, Brand 1 Reader.

### FARM FOR RENT OR SALE

Choice half section, north half Sec. 5, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, 2 1/2 miles south-east of town, known as the C. C. Williams place. Good buildings. Will rent on shares or sell on easy terms. Phone or write J. A. Knoepfler, Calgary.

### ESTRAY

On the premises of H. H. Reimer, S. W. 1-4 of 15-31-4, W. 5, red and white Shorthorn cow, a few white spots, white spot in face, about 8 yrs. old, no visible brand. White cow with a few red hairs around muzzle, red ears, about 5 yrs. old, no visible brand. Bull, brindle, with a few white spots on, with long horns turning partly up; about 6 yrs. old, no visible brand. Huan Ross, Brand Reader

### BULL FOR SALE

A fine 4 year old Hereford bull for sale or trade. A sure stock-getter. Apply CHAS. BROWN, R.F.D., No. 1, Didsbury.

### FARM WANTED

I will give \$3,500 equity in modern ten roomed Calgary house for quarter section. Apply owner, 2110, 10th St. W., Calgary.

Men of Education; Professional and Business Men; University Graduates; High School and other Students of suitable age; will find congenial surroundings, friends, and encouragement to qualify for rapid promotion in the

### UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA COMPANY

WESTERN UNIVERSITIES BATTALION, C. E. F., No. 196  
a development of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

Only strictly sober men of good character and education admitted, who can give good references; and who are ambitious and willing to work hard to establish a record in rapid training. A distinctive uniform is granted to the corps; and commissions and appointments held open for competition amongst enlisted privates only. A high standard of discipline and efficiency required throughout.

For further information, apply to Headquarters, University of Alberta, EDMONTON, S.

"MERIT ALONE"

### EYEGLASS CHAINS

in good assortment from \$1.00 up. The best insurance against breakage. Send your broken glasses to us for repairs.

Prices always reasonable.

THE ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., LTD.  
128, 8th Ave. W. LTD.  
CALGARY - ALTA.

## Turn Waste to Profit

Recently a proprietor of a large, modern business in a thriving city was heard to remark "My twelve months' trade shows, after allowing myself a low weekly income, not one cent. of profit, on all the capital, risk and worry." He distinguishes closely between income and profit for the year.

Does the average dairyman consider his farm business in the same light, each department of its many activities, grain, poultry, lumber, pork, hay, milk? Further, does he distinguish between income and profit dealing with the herd? If (and much depends on that if) each cow makes a good profit he is indeed well off. Even if each cow is responsible for a good income, things are not too bad. If some of your cows waste good feed because they are not possessed of ability to make milk economically, find it out; turn waste to profit. Make the cows keep you, that is their job; you need profit on the feed, profit to pay for your investment of capital, risk and worry, the same as any merchant. A letter to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, will bring you free of charge milk record forms, either daily or three days per month, feed records, and a herd record book. When you note down total production and closely estimate cost of feed by occasional weighings, you arrive at individual profit. Make each cow pay a good profit.

### Married

GILCHRIST - BAPTIST—On Monday, March 20th, 1916, by Rev. D. H. Marshall at the Presbyterian Manse, Earl Robert Gilchrist to Lottie May Baptist.

### Died

ETSELL—On Thursday, March 23rd, 1916, Zetta Harriet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Etsell, aged 14 months, 16 days.

### Card of Thanks

We wish to take this means of expressing our sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy shown to us by our friends during the illness and at the death of our little daughter which took place recently.

MR. AND MRS. W. F. ETSSELL

## SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

in the following lines from now

**Until Saturday, April 8th**

Calgary Select

Flour . . . \$2.75

R. Oats, 8 lb. sack 30c

R. " 20 lb. sack 65c

R. " 40 lb. sack \$1.25

Evp. Peaches, 10

lb. box . . . 95c

Evp. Peaches, 25

lb. box . . . \$2.35

Brooms, 3 for . . \$1.00

Tuxedo Baking

Powder 5 lb. can 65c

Extra Special,

boned shoulder

Pea Meal cure

per lb. . . . 20c

Soda Biscuits, 15

lb. box, per lb. 10c

Bascada Salmon,

per tin . . . 12 1/2c

Extracts, 2 oz.

bottles, 3 for 25c

Corn, 5 tins for 55c

Choice Blk. Tea

3 lb. tins . . \$1.00

Macaroni, 5 lb. box 40c

Jam, Strawberry and

apple, per 4 lb. tin . . . 50c

Jam, Raspberry and

apple, per 4 lb. tin . . . 50c

Reg. 60c per lb. Lip-

tons Tea, on sale at . . . 50c

## ATTENTION LADIES!

Call and see our stock of "Princess Coats" for women, at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

Also a large range of Ladies Skirts, prices from \$2 to \$6.50

Our guessing contest closes on Thursday, April 20th. Bring your guesses in early.

Our stock of Men's Spring Suits, Rain Coats, Shirts and Shoes is complete. We can satisfy you in these lines.

## WILLIAMS & LITTLE

### DEMAND FOR POULTRY

Great Possibilities in the West for the Expansion of This Industry

When we consider the great waste of grain on our Manitoba farms, says Mr. M. C. Hemer, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the opportunity the farmer has to convert the grain into poultry and eggs, and the unlimited market demand for these poultry products at his very door, then we begin to realize the immense possibilities of the industry for developing into a distinct and profitable branch of western farming. In some of the countries where the industry has reached its highest state of development the difficulties were at first far greater and more extreme than those presented by the conditions in the Province of Manitoba.

We need only refer to the markets here, where the demand for poultry and eggs is unlimited, compared to some of the markets of other countries which had to be developed first. Our markets are at the present time supplied with poultry and eggs, a large percentage of which are produced outside of the province. Were this production turned over to the Manitoba farmers we can readily see what effect it would have on the industry and its importance as a distinct branch of western agriculture.

### Notice to Farmers

The Calgary Public Market, owned and operated by the City, has recently added to this institution a Live Poultry Dept. Consignments of live poultry sent addressed to the Supt. City Public Market, would be handled through a bonded agent and to the best possible advantage, with returns made as early as conditions would permit; charging a commission of 10% when retailed and 5% when wholesaled.

For further particulars apply SUPR. CITY PUBLIC MARKET, Calgary.

— THE —

### Clover Hill Creamery

is paying for cream as follows:

Sweet 36c per lb. Butterfat  
No. 1 Sour 34c per lb. Butterfat.

— FOR —

### Well Drilling

— SEE —

**R. O. Sherrick**

PHONE R1514

DIDSBURY, - ALTA.

**PUREBRED EGGS** for hatching. Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Carefully selected eggs from the above breeds will be on sale after March 18th. Write or call and see us. Mrs. M. Weber, Didsbury.

Land Titles Act. Application No. M407  
ADVERTISEMENT

### Mortgage Sale of Valuable (Farm) Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Rosebud Hotel in the town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 22nd day of April, 1916, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The north east quarter of Section 20, Township 31, Range 28, west of the 4th meridian.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save existing seed grain liens and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situate about 9 miles from Didsbury and that the soil is a black loam with clay subsoil all upland except from 6 to 15 acres hay land in a coulee, with 45 to 60 acres under cultivation, no buildings.

DATED at Calgary this 22nd day of March A.D. 1916.

Approved

A. T. Kinnaird,

Registrar.

W. T. D. LATHWELL,  
Vendor's Solicitors



## FASHIONS AND FANCIES

A CHARMING afternoon street gown of black velvet, designed for the Riviera, worn with a small shoulder cape, has its loosely fitted corsage made half of velvet and half of black Brussels net, thickly woven with small steel beads. A large silk-covered cord joins the two materials. The elbow sleeves, shaped in one with the net upper part, are drawn with slight fullness into a tight band covered with a twist of black satin; at the back of it drop little pointed tabs edged with the tiniest of steel buttons; a black satin belt, much wrinkled, ties at one side, with larger, button-trimmed tabs, and an odd yoke-shaped velvet collar, its edge cut straight across from shoulder to shoulder, leaving the throat exposed, is fastened with a black satin cravat to match. The short skirt seemed unusually graceful, plainly fitted in front and on the sides, with a little



Orange Satin Gown with Gold Embroidered Tunic

fulness gathered into a small space in the middle of the back. The hat worn with this costume is quite in harmony—a large, flat one, posed in a way to show the back hair, covered smoothly with black satin and trimmed with gray lace—two bands of it, one laid flatly on the brim, close to the crown, the other encircling it, the ends are hidden under a puff of short, black feathers. Gray velvet faces the wide brim. A new long coat of pale gray ratine, I saw the same day, had a quite special air of novelty and smartness. The skirt was attached to the body part, in a round, short-waisted line covered with a plain, wide belt of the material corded on each edge, and fastened at one side of the front by a cloth-covered buckle. The round neck was finished simply with a big, cloth-covered cord. The front lapped a bit in its closing with three big, cloth-covered buttons, set on inside gray horn rims. Under a short, close cap the sleeves, slightly full, were gathered again into a straight wrist band, loose enough to allow the passage of the hand. Band and sleeve cap were finished with the cloth-covered cord. Without losing any of its smartness this coat could well be copied in white cloth with black velvet buttons, belt and sleeve bands.

Also, original and interesting, I thought, was a coat of black satin seen at the same house. This was made in separate skirt and body part, but the skirt, gathered at the back only, was belted in a highly ornamental fashion with a much trimmed belt, raised a little higher in the back, buckled in front. Small triple collars covered the shoulders, meeting narrow triple revers that lengthened to the belt. Long, straight and tight, the sleeves finished in small down-turning triple cuffs. The trimming, jet and heavy silk embroidery, was concentrated on the wide belt and jet buckle; all other decoration was confined to a silk-covered cord that finished all the edges. The description will show these coats to have strong Directoire suggestions.

Fillet lace and linen fringe trims a new, long coat of string colored broadcloth—an elegant garment. Close fitting, the seamless upper part is joined to fillet lace just below the hips in a wide band, and is lengthened to within a quarter of a yard of the ground by heavy fillet fringe. A sleeve cap, shaped with the body part, is trimmed with narrower fringe that falls over a lace elbow puff drawn into a cloth cuff; the cuff flares, lace-covered buttons trim it; and there is a small, square, fringed lace collar.

Fringe is prominent on silk street costumes. Particularly desirable is one of black satin and black velvet, made with double skirts. The scant lower skirt of black velvet clears the ground; the silk one is a little shorter all around and in front curves a foot or so higher.

At the back the thick, coarse, silk fringe that trims it reaches just to the edge of the under skirt. Quite new in form, the straight-cut, half-long coat is loosely belted with heavy, double silk cords; knotted at intervals, the cords finally gather themselves into a large flat rosette, closing the coat as it slightly laps to one side.

Of extreme elegance is a tailored costume of fine black cloth, trimmed with velvet bands covered with a lattice work of fine silk cord. A wide band of it, knee high, crosses the skirt, to disappear under the edges of a wide box-plait hat finishes the back breadth. Flat velvet and cord buttons hold the edges of the plait—set in clusters—to the edge of the trimming. Made entirely of the lovely netted velvet is the wide, square coat collar and cuffs, and a half belt that holds a bit of fullness high in the back.

Among the new tailored costumes for late winter at the Riviera, and early spring in town, appears the perennial black and white wool mixture. The material, however, seems quite new; a soft, coarsely woven, white stuff barred off with wide black lines into inch squares, and the corsage suggesting a belted Eton jacket, has a pleasing air of novelty. Revers, extremely wide at the shoulder, narrowing as they descend to the belt, where they lap, and bag a little, are faced with ratine, and double cuffs, one of white ratine, the other of black velvet, trim the long, tight, coat sleeves; there is a wide collar of black velvet that turns back the neck, meeting the revers on the shoulder and held over them, a little, by white ratine-covered buttons. Close-hung and short, the skirt opens at each side over a narrow panel of the pretty white material. Three large, flat, velvet-covered buttons set close together on the edges of the skirt, at the openings, serve to weight it nicely.

A new skirt, practical in any material, had its closing at one side of the front; it laps a good deal and buttons to the knees, while below, it falls free. There is but one seam in this skirt—that in the middle of the back, and it fits easily over the figure.

The openwork, known as English embroidery, is seen on many of the new materials. In conjunction with plain materials, it promises to gain a great vogue for the coming season.

A new gown of fine white crinkled crepe has the upper of its double skirts finished with a wide border of it done on the material. Over the low-necked and short-sleeved corsage of the crepe a square piece of the embroidery mounts, back and front, and is held over the shoulders by crepe-covered cords. A band of shirred white silk, framed in two lines of cords, belts it at a high, round waistline.

A short sheath gown of white silk English embroidery has a chemise tunic of white silk voile. Open at the sides, a silk-corded fringe weights it prettily, and it is belted with plain white silk tied in a long three-looped bow at the back; two of the uneven loops stand up against the corsage, the others drop downwards, while a stiff knot marks the middle. Lace, also, is expected to play an important part in new gowns, particularly the heavy laces like Bruges, Venice, Point de Flandres, and Genes. Even on lingerie gowns, and on underclothes, these heavy laces have thrust the finer ones from their place.

Berthas of such lace make charming adjuncts, but, naturally, when the fichu is selected for the trimming of a cor-



Lace with Pearl Bands

sage the soft lace will still be preferred, and also as a trimming for the surplice corsage it remains a favorite. For the shawl shaped draperies and for the new shoulder capes the heavy laces are effective. New lace caps lately seen are trimmed with tiny silk ruchings.

Extremely handsome is one worn with a gown of dark blue, stamped velvet closing at the neck in front, from the bust it rounds towards the back, until it touches the waistline, the edge slightly ripples, and there is a long, pointed hood of the lace, trimmed also with the pretty ruching. A long silk tassel, matching in color the ruching, tips the point of the hood, and the ribbon-strings that tie the front are finished with smaller tassels.

This cape is a smart little garment, and in all materials and trimmings will be one of the season's successes. When launched at the grand races in the late summer, it was greatly admired.

Already some foulard and surah silk gowns have been sent to the Riviera, and in their decoration narrow ruchings, made of strips of pinked silk, are used with great ingenuity.

Worn in a recent play, a sweet gown, having the effect of flowered silk, but in reality of white, coarse, big figured lace overhung with a net, is charmingly trimmed with pinked silk ruches. Two rows are on the skirt, one at the edge, the other a foot above. The short, full sleeves are drawn into a wide band above the elbow, edged on each side with the ruches, and a Marie Antoinette fichu of plain, soft silk, with long ends that, after crossing on the bust, tie in the back, is trimmed on all its edges with them. This is an admirable model for summer gowns of silk or voile.

### WHEN SUBJECTS LIBEL KINGS

People who went out of their way to libel their Sovereign in days gone by did not usually get off so lightly as did the defendant in a recent notorious case.

For instance, Leigh Hunt, the famous essayist and poet, was sent to prison for two years—exactly twice the length of Mylius's term—for calling George IV. "a fat Adonis of fifty." And George was not even King at the time, only Regent.

Going further back still we find John Stubbs, a student of Lincoln's Inn, arrested for libelling Queen Elizabeth. He was sentenced to have his right hand cut off, and the barbarous punishment was inflicted in public in the market-place at Westminster by driving a cleaver through the wrist with a mallet. The moment Stubbs lost his right hand he waved his cap with his left, crying, "Long live the Queen."

Then there was that unhappy Walter Walker, grocer, at the sign of the Crown, who said he would make his son heir to the crown. When Edward IV. was told of this merry jest, he ordered Walker to be arrested and put to death for treason.

Almost as hard was the fate of the Buckinghamshire churl who, drinking one day in a village ale-house, spoke disrespectfully of Henry VIII. "King Hal," he hiccupped, "is no true king. Would I had his crown here, that I might play football with it."

The libeller was hanged, drawn, and quartered, and pieces of his body were distributed as a warning amongst the market towns of the county.

### PROPOSED BLACK SEA AND BALTIC CANAL

There is a movement on foot in Russia to build a canal with a minimum depth of 14 feet between the Black Sea and the Baltic. The total length from Riga to Kherosom is 1,336 miles, and on this division for 322 miles the canal will follow the bed of the west Dvina. This section is to be followed by 63 miles of entirely new canal, ending in the river Dnieper. The remaining portion of the canal, for a distance of 1,010 miles, would lie in the bed of the Dnieper. The estimated cost is \$150,000,000.

To be worth a small fortune, and yet live like a beggar, were the peculiar features in the life of an elderly married Charles Phillips, who died recently in a cheap lodging-house in London. He was a bachelor, and seemed

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

### A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S STORY

From the light-house at Lobster and, Mrs. W. Young sends an experience of Zam-Buk, which should certainly act as a true beacon light, guiding all sufferers from skin disease to a safe harbor of refuge.

Mrs. Young says: "I suffered with eczema for seven years, and to my great delight of Zam-Buk has cured me. The disease started on my breast, and spread until it extended over my back. The itching and burning—especially when the affected parts were warm—was terrible; and yet when the eruption was scratched or rubbed, it turned to bad sores, and caused great pain. I went to a doctor, and tried various prescriptions, but seemed to get no benefit, so tried another doctor. Again I got no relief, so tried a third doctor, and then a fourth. Although they all did their best for me I got no relief from my pain."

"Seven years is a long time to suffer, and I had got used to the thought that I never would be cured when I saw a report in 'The Family Herald' telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was in cases of skin disease. I thought there would be no harm in giving this balm a fair trial, and bought some."

"Well, from the use of the very first box I saw Zam-Buk was going to do me good. I persevered with it, and the improvement it worked in my condition was really wonderful. It eased the irritation, stopped the pain, and the sores began to dry up and within a very short time it worked a complete cure in my case."

Not only for eczema, but for ulcers, abscesses, varicose veins, bad leg, poisoned wounds, cuts, cold sores, chapped places, piles, ringworm, children's eruptions, burns, scalds, and all skin impurities and diseases, Zam-Buk will be found unequalled. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations.

poor and miserable. After his death he was found to have been entitled to property valued at £2,793. He had served in the Lancashire and spent some time in New Zealand, where he made money. He had lived for many years at Rowton House, spending about fourpence daily on food.

**Shiloh's Cure**  
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals  
all throat and lung diseases. 25 cents



### BRUCE'S BIG FOUR FIELD ROOT SPECIALTIES

BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEEDING BEET—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. 1/4 lb. 12c, 1/2 lb. 18c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT—The best of all Field Carrots. 1/4 lb. 23c, 1/2 lb. 39c, 1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. 1/4 lb. 13c, 1/2 lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDEN TURNIP—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking; handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. 1/4 lb. 18c, 1/2 lb. 24c, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs. \$1.40, postpaid.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 104 page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1911. Send for it.

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—the power to enjoy to the full life's work and pleasure—comes only with a good digestion.

### NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brain and blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.



NO RIPS NO TEARS  
NO BUTTON TROUBLES

for the man who wears guaranteed

### KING OF THE ROAD OVERALLS

"THE BETTER KIND"

Just comfort and satisfaction. This is insured by the excellence of the plan on which they are built, the high grade quality of the material used, and the thoroughness with which they are made.

Don't scoff and think to yourself, "I have seen those ads. before," but try a pair for yourself. Every pair is guaranteed, so there's no risk on your part.

If your dealer doesn't keep our brand, write direct to

**R. J. WHITLA & CO., LIMITED**  
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS, WINNIPEG



## Earth's Tiniest Country

is Near Belgium and Was Discovered as Result of the War

In an effort to penetrate to every corner of Belgium in their relief work, the delegates of the American commission for the relief of Belgium have discovered in the remotest corner of that country a no man's land, which since 1815 has enjoyed absolute independence under the guarantee of perpetual neutrality, which even in the present struggle has never been violated.

This little country of one square mile in size is called Moresnet Neutre and has Holland to the north, Belgium to the west and Germany everywhere else. But Moresnet Neutre is neither Dutch, Belgian nor German. It used to be a part of Belgium and was until 1815, like the remainder of that country, a province of France.

By the treaty of Vienna, Belgium and Holland became independent countries, but Moresnet which at that time held the greatest zinc mines of Europe, became a bone of contention between Prussia and the Netherlands. Finally, neither got it and the difficulty was solved by making it neutral territory.

The mine of zinc has long since been exhausted in Moresnet, but, digging into deeper strata, the vein was continued into Belgium and German territory. Consequently, the country has lost its chief reason for retaining its independence, but by keeping the mine smelter in its territory it has continued to receive the same consideration from its powerful neighbors as in the past.

The whole country is owned by the Vieille Montagne Company, which with the exhaustion of the zinc deposits, sought other fields until it has become so internationalized that it is as neutral in its imperial activities as the country where it got its start. The president of the company is Baron Rothschild, of Frankfurt, who sells products from the company's mines in Germany to that country. They also have mines in France, and their general manager, a loyal Frenchman, is selling zinc to the French government. Their manager in Great Britain where they have a zinc mine in Scotland, is a Belgian and he is selling the product to the British government. The company has mines in Africa and other remote places, and under its international management, is prospering.

The country is governed by two burgomasters, one named by the German and the other by the Belgian government. There are 2,000 Germans, 2,000 Belgians and 400 Neutres in the country. To become a Neutre it must be proven that one's family has resided in Moresnet 100 years. The Belgians are under their own burgomaster, the Germans under theirs, while the Neutres have the privilege of choosing between the two. In criminal cases the burgomaster can choose either German or Belgian judges. But whatever judge is selected must use the code Napoleon and make his decision in accordance with its principles. The taxes are also equally divided between Germany and Belgium as are the two post offices.

When the little country began to suffer from a lack of food the problem of relief became acute. The country was not German, therefore the Germans refused to feed the Belgians, while the latter refused to admit food for the feeding of the Germans. An effort was made to separate the two, but they were found so mixed, living in the same house, members of the same family and many speaking the same tongue, that any separation was impossible.

It was found that all of none must be fed. And, moreover, in the original dispute, the Neutres seem to have been forgotten. Finally a rough compromise was made whereby the commission supplied the people of the whole country with bread, while Germany furnished them with meat, potatoes and butter.

In attempting to feed the Moresnet people the commission faces some problems out of all proportions to the size of the country. Under its agreements with the various belligerents it must if possible only import food from neutral countries, but the frontier of Moresnet with Holland is the apex of a triangle without roads and for obvious reasons Germany does not desire any communication to be established from that direction.

Some idea of the difficulty of getting into Moresnet may be gained from the following description of the trip which two of the delegates of the commission made to the country:

"In order to reach Moresnet we journeyed by automobile from Liege for about two hours to some of the most beautiful districts in the Ardennes, mouning gradually higher until at last on the opposite side of a little stream, the black and white striped bars across the bridge announced that we had reached the border. The stripes also told us that this was Prussian territory.

"We stopped and showed our passports. The English-speaking German officer objected that they were not valid for Prussian territory. On telling him that we were on a tour of inspection and did not desire to enter Prussian territory, he explained that to reach Moresnet Neutre we would have to cross about 12 feet of Prussian soil.

"We finally found that by climbing a fence we could reach the country without invading Prussia. The officer, however, objected, and at last we discovered that half of the road was neutral, while the other half was Prussian. We offered to keep the automobile on the wrong side of the road, and thus evade the Prussian territory.

"After a long wait, occupied with much telephoning, we were permitted to cross 12 feet of Prussian territory with unvised passports, provided

a German officer was in attendance. The gate was lifted, we entered Prussia, and, turning sharply to the left, began climbing the hill in Moresnet. "We reached the home of the president of the relief committee, who is also the manager of the Vieille Montagne Company, and not until we asked him for an explanation of our difficulty in reaching him did we learn that we were in no country that we had ever heard about."

## How to Economize

Every Wasted Dollar Will be Needed to Meet the Financial Demands of the War

The Pioneer of December 24th says, "Whether the question be viewed from the standpoint of national economy or the desirability of military efficiency the argument in favor of suppression of the liquor traffic at least during the war is unanswerable.

Russia has done this and leading politicians in Great Britain are advocating it strenuously. One of the most widely known conservative London journals, the Spectator, said:

"We must economize and the only great national economy open to us is the cutting off root and branch of our expenditure on intoxicants. If we do not, our waste in alcohol will undo us even more surely than the forces of Germany and Austria.

"If we mean to win this war we must prohibit the use of intoxicants in order to save money and get more munitions and the ministers know as well as we do that the only great saving attainable would be from prohibition."

Commenting on these utterances from such an authority a recent writer calls on the king's ministers at Ottawa as well as at Westminster to take warning and asks, "What answer has the Dominion government, what answer can it have to the protest in these war times that last year two hundred and seventy-five million pounds of foodstuffs were destroyed in the breweries and distilleries of Canada in order to produce sixty-six million gallons of intoxicating liquors with an estimated value of one hundred and three million dollars. There is the loss both of the foodstuffs, the loss of the money paid for the liquor and the loss of efficiency in the men who drink it. The most authoritative voice in the journalism of British respectability calls out for prohibition during the war. Will the king's ministers listen?

And what about the provinces? Alberta and Saskatchewan have taken the lead. British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick will soon vote on the question and we have faith that the others will not be far behind. The provincial authorities are responsible for the waste of food and money and the waste of men caused by drink. They have the power to cancel forthwith every license, barroom, shop or club and stop the waste.

Every wasted dollar will be needed now at the front and for other urgent service at home.

The authorities have been waiting to make sure that they will be supported by the country and now we may expect that they will go ahead. —H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

## Big Sisters

Branch of Local Council of Women in Toronto Doing Good Work

A body of women who have been working as a committee of the Local Council of Women of Toronto in what is known as the "Big Sisters' Movement" has proposed that a separate society be formed to work in affiliation with the Council.

Just what the nature of the work to be done is, is not indicated in the report, but it is meant that older women shall carry on in a big city work for the benefit of girls, it is very evident that it should be done without the publicity that is necessary in a committee of the Local Council. No one likes to be made the subject of discussion, and it is hard to see how this is to be avoided in any organization.

At the same time no city is so small but it contains girls, good affectionate girls who need the tender guidance of those who have the spirit of real sisterhood and the tact and courage to exercise it. But the essence of such help is that it shall be confidential. Whether advice is given or money or shelter the confidence of the receiver shall not be betrayed.

Many good women enter upon such work in a spirit of suspicion that is fatal to success. One hears statements made concerning girls which, though true of individuals, perhaps are false when applied to a whole class. The teacher, the employer, the neighbor can, if she has the right spirit, play the part of a big sister to the innocent, inexperienced foolish girl. Better still can her comrade in store or factory or the older girl who lives in the house with her show herself a true friend. But whoever she is who essays to fill the role of a big sister she must be one who truly loves her.—Victoria Daily Colonist.

Germany's apprehension over the Russian offensive is expressed in the "Kölnische Zeitung," which says that the slackening in the struggle in Galicia probably does not mean that the Russian offensive is ended, but only that the enemy is taking breath. It is believed that great reinforcements are being brought up, and some have already been noticed. In the artillery preparation of the attacks the Russians used great quantities of ammunition which the Japanese had provided. The Japanese are not only providing artillery and ammunition, for the greater part of the Russian infantry in Galicia are armed with rifles of Japanese origin.

## Expenditures in Agricultural Aid

How the Federal Grant Has Been Spent by the Provinces

The report of Mr. C. C. James on the work done in the various provinces of Canada under the Agricultural Aid act and the Agricultural Instruction act has been presented.

It covers the four years since the passage of the Hon. Martin Burrell's two acts for the improvement of agricultural conditions by federal financial aid, and is a voluminous work.

The total amount of the federal grants in those years has been \$2,900,000, the expenditure during the first year being half a million with annual increases of one hundred thousand dollars.

In a survey of the work done Mr. James devotes considerable space to emphasizing the importance of agricultural education, and points out that agricultural instruction in the schools has become widespread in the United States.

The question of efficient rural schools, he says, is one of the pressing problems of the day. Ninety-five per cent. of the farm boys and girls receiving their whole education in one-teacher schools of very low efficiency.

The report gives details of the use made of the grants in providing new buildings and equipment both in connection with and independent of the agricultural colleges and reviews the field covered by "women's work." Under the latter head there has been spent \$39,392, of which Ontario spent \$11,938.

The importance of the work of agricultural district representatives is also emphasized, the expenditures in Ontario under this head amounting to \$202,097, and in Quebec to \$13,407. Out of a total of \$48,076 spent on short courses, which the report describes in detail, Ontario spent \$25,974.

Over half a million has been spent in the nine provinces on demonstration work, \$44,900 in Ontario; \$228,360 in Quebec; \$50,538 in Manitoba; \$59,555 in Saskatchewan; \$32,180 in Alberta; \$63,143 in British Columbia; \$22,168 in Nova Scotia; and \$41,248 in New Brunswick. This demonstration system is described as the dominant note in instruction work in the United States.

## Scarcity of Food Not Serious in Russia

Only at a Few Isolated Points Due to Faulty Transportation

Commenting on the announcement that the Russian minister of agriculture has ordered two meat fast days weekly in Russia, advices received from Petrograd say there is no serious scarcity of food in Russia generally, but only at a few isolated points and that this is due largely to faulty transportation.

Generally speaking, the newspapers say the scarcity of provisions is peculiar to Petrograd, which must be provisioned by means of a single railway which already is heavily taxed by war business.

At Moscow the situation is normal and everywhere else, both in town and country, there are ample supplies, and the mass of the people are in better condition to purchase than ever before. The peasants are receiving about double the usual amount for their produce and labor and cannot waste their means on drink. The only reason why the new fast days apply to the whole empire is a precaution to check the tendency to eat more meat than usual and thereby cause a dangerous drain on the supplies of cattle.

## Livestock Shortage

Government Lending Assistance and Co-operating With Breeders

Owing to the heavy drain upon the livestock of the warring countries of Europe a great livestock shortage appears to be looming up in the future. The longer the war lasts the greater this shortage will become, and when the war is over undoubtedly buyers will come to Canada to replenish their breeding herds. With this event in view the government has decided to make extra efforts to encourage farmers in increasing and improving their breeding stock. The minister of agriculture, through the livestock branch, has decided to grant liberal aid to breeders who wish to secure good breeding stock. The conditions under which aid will be given are as follows:

In the event of a number of farmers in any district of Canada wishing to co-operate for the purchase of breeding stock in carload lots from some distant section of the country, the department will pay the travelling expenses of their duly appointed representative during the time required to effect the purchase and transport the shipment to its destination.

Should it be desired the livestock commissioner will nominate a suitable person who will be directed to accompany this representative and assist him as far as possible in buying and shipping the animals.

John—I'm going to have a swell feed in the room tonight.

George—I'll be there.

John—All right. Lend me a quarter to buy some crackers; you get some milk and cheese, and we'll have a rarebit.

Customer, to coal dealer—Your scales ought to be named the "Ambuscade Brand."

Dealer—W-L, madam?

Customer—Because they lie in weight!

## Railway Lines to North

J. D. McArthur Company Makes Interesting Announcements at Edmonton

A series of interesting announcements was made at Edmonton recently in connection with the Dunvegan and Fort McMurray railways now under construction north of Edmonton by the J. D. McArthur Co. They are as follows: 340 miles of railway north of Edmonton are to be ballasted this year. Three passenger trains will be run each way per week between Edmonton and Peace River Crossing. Three passenger trains will be run each way per week between Edmonton and Spirit River and Grande Prairie by August 1. The last spike in the Grande Prairie branch will soon be driven.

One and a half million bushels of grain will be shipped from Spirit River and Peace River Crossing at once. The Heart River bridge is to be completed so as to allow trains to enter the depot at Peace River Crossing by the last of March.

Plans are being prepared for a big steel bridge over Peace River at Peace River Crossing. It will include a traffic deck and the total cost will be about three-quarters of a million dollars. The building of the bridge will enable the line of the Central Canada Railway Company to be continued westward one hundred miles, guaranteed by the provincial government.

Fifty miles already are constructed to Peace River Crossing and the remainder—fifty miles—has been located to the Waterhouse district.

## Flying Sickness

"Flying sickness" in its more essential particulars is rather removed from calisson disease and is not comparable in the strict sense with mountain sickness, in spite of the fact that some of the symptoms are more or less identical, says the Lancet. The pilot who is lifted from his machine after a fast vol-plane in a semi-conscious condition, falling thereafter into a deep sleep, shows a phenomenon not met with either in mountain sickness or in calisson disease. Evidently there are effects on the functions of the nervous system which are attributable to very rapid descent through space, from low to higher air pressures, no doubt, but in which the alteration of pressure is probably only one factor, and that, perhaps, not the most important.

In one of the southern States the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One negro, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to this agent, who handed him his list of lady clients. Running through this, the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of 28 and 33.

Forgetting about his son, the darkey hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick in de winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."—Tit-Bits.

"Our Major 'e's an officer and a gentleman; an officer and a gentleman. The other day he comes into the canteen, and, says he, 'Any complaints?' And I says: 'Yes, sir. Beg your pardon, sir, this tea ain't fit to drink.' So he says to the bloke who'd served us, 'Give us a cup.' And when he'd tasted it, 'Ogwash,' says he, 'Ogwash,' and he says to the bloke, 'Line these men up,' and when he'd done that he says, 'And now give them back their tuppences.' And I'd never paid mine."—London Chronicle.

## Must Enter Ranks as Privates

It is stated at the department of militia that the new system of training officers in Canada whereby they will enter the ranks as privates, be recommended by their commanding officers, and take a probationary course, will go into effect immediately. It is stated positively that the subaltern training classes now under way in various parts of Canada will be the last of the kind to be held.

One of the questions of the San Francisco Examiner's animal story contest, upon which children are asked to write is, Why does a cow need two stomachs?

Sad experiences evidently had much to do with the deductions of little Mark Schey, of Fruitvale, for he replied:

"So when she has an ache in one of her stomachs she can use the other one."—Our Animals.

"Look at that foolish Baker," said one man to another, "out on a rainy day like this without an umbrella! Is he crazy?"

"I suppose so," said his friend hurriedly. "Let's hurry on. I don't want to meet him."

"Why not?"

"He may recognize this umbrella."

## Made a Good Record

The sympathizing neighbor was condoling with Un' Gabe.

"Your wife, uncle, was a wonderful mother."

"She were indeed, suh. See dat I'll chap playin' jes' outside de gate? Well, suh, he's ou' sixteen."—Chicago Tribune.

Jacques—Tell me, is it true that the celebrated cubist, Florinaki, has been shot in Paris as a spy?

Jean—Yes, it's quite correct. He made a portrait study of Joffre and they took it for a plan of the Calais fortifications!

## "Deliver the Goods," Says Lloyd George

"This is a Fight Between British Workmen and Workmen of Germany"

David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, addressing the workers in a new shell factory, congratulated them on the manner in which they had redeemed their pledge "to deliver the goods."

"This," said the minister, "is a fight not merely between the British army and the army of the Kaiser. It is a fight between British workmen and the workshops of Germany, and the British workmen are now supplying the material which is going to enable us to destroy forever the despotism of Prussian militarism and inaugurate a reign of freedom in Europe."

"In the old days a hustler was regarded as an alien enemy who came over to this country to steal trade of the easy-going Briton. But now we have discovered that we can hustle ourselves. We used to think that none but Americans and Germans could run up workshops in no time, fill them with machinery and turn out great shells. But now we are doing it ourselves."

Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, at the same meeting, read a letter from her husband, the former first lord of the admiralty, now a major in Flanders, in which he said that the results of Mr. Lloyd George's labors and the workmen responding to his call were already obvious at the front.

"Our infantry in the trenches," wrote Major Churchill, "cheer when they see that the British guns are able to reply sometimes threefold to every German shell and always replying with interest. During the campaign of 1916, if the noble exertions now being made in the workshops of Great Britain are maintained without flagging, we ought for the first time in the conflict to meet the enemy on equal terms, and even that is an advantage which will steadily increase."

## Ireland Must Help To Crush Prussians

John Redmond Makes a Stirring Appeal For Recruits in His Country

John Redmond has issued a stirring appeal for recruits from Ireland. He says:

"Recent events have made it absolutely essential that Ireland, for her own sake, to guard her own highest interests and to maintain her honor, should make it plain to the whole world that she is willing and eager to fulfill her obligations. Any impression that Ireland is shrinking her duty will be a deadly injury to her future interests."

"There has been slackness in recruiting in the agricultural districts, but winning the war is of the greatest importance to Irish agriculturists, for if the allies are defeated there is danger of every Irish tenant being robbed of his land by the Prussians. The position of the tenant farmer who expects the people of the towns to fight for him is contemptible. To desert your countrymen in the trenches will mean the death knell of your hopes, aspirations and ambitions."

## Forgot Money in Bank

Unclaimed Deposits, etc., at End of Year Total Over Million Dollars

There are a lot of people in Canada who have apparently forgotten that they have left money in the bank, a blue book giving a list of unclaimed bank balances, tabled in the commons, shows that the total amount of unclaimed deposits, unpaid certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange was \$1,076,412 on December 31st, 1914. These represent accounts in which no transactions have occurred, and no interest has been paid, for at least five years. The Montreal City and District bank has the largest total of unclaimed balances, the aggregate being \$112,994. The Bank of Montreal comes next with \$103,299.

## British Sea Power

World dominion without sea power is unthinkable and no one realizes this more clearly than the Germans. That is why they hate England. They know that to coerce France or Russia may give them victories, and even perhaps some added territory, but it will never give them a world position as great as Great Britain's. Their industrial life so far as big profits are concerned lies at the mercy of Britain, and the more industrialized Germany becomes the more true will this be. They cannot gain access to the world without the consent of the English, and so long as the English are willing to fight, Germany can never win anything in Europe but territory with which to bargain. That is why, in the last analysis, sea power will drive Germany out of Belgium, and Germany will be defeated in a battle that will never be fought. No conquest in Europe is worth so much as the right to sail the seas, and that right England controls for the present. The British may have bungled on land, but their victory on the oceans of the world is complete and decisive. Because of this victory, the allies can afford to define the terms of a just peace. New Republic.

There may be no steel vessels employed in the Newfoundland sea fishery next spring. Five such vessels were recently sold to the Russian government, and it is said that others will soon be purchased for the transportation of freight to Europe.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

## CHAPTER I.

"Certainly not," Lord Gravenhurst uttered these words in so decisive a tone, frowning the while with so much intensity, that nobody but Lady Gravenhurst, his gentle, meek-eyed, yet most dignified wife, would for a moment have thought it possible that he would reconsider a decision announced with so much promptitude and with so much force.

But Lady Gravenhurst, sweet and submissive as she looked, was a past-mistress in the art of governing a self-willed and dictatorial husband, and so she kept her eyes upon her knitting, and went on murmuring softly, "One-two-three—purl, one-two-three—purl," just as if her lord and master had not, a moment previously, forbidden her to allow her two daughters to pay a visit with their brother to the house of the parents of one of that young man's fellow-undergraduates.

They were sitting in the drawing-room together after dinner, and to their ears came faintly the sound of the click of the billiard balls, and the voices of their two youngest children, Thomas, Viscount Eastling, down for the vacation in his third year at Oxford, and his sister, Lady Emmeline, a healthy, active young girl of twenty-one, who hated the quiet country house where she was forced to spend her days in quite uncontentual pursuits.

Presently the Earl coughed, and, after turning rather restlessly the sheets of the Field which he was reading, laid down the paper with a snap, and asked discontentedly:

"These Jacksons, what are they?" Lady Gravenhurst affected for a moment to have forgotten what they had been talking about. Then, with a little "Oh," she recovered the thread—which she had not lost, and answered with elaborate indifference:

"Oh, they call themselves 'Oare-Jackson,' and I think the man made his money in America."

The Earl answered with some severity:

"And do you think people of whom one knows no more than that, are proper companions for my daughters?"

Lady Gravenhurst affected to seem a little shocked. Then she ventured calmly:

"I suppose they would not always have been thought visitable persons. But nowadays one visits everybody. Doesn't one?"

"I don't," said the Earl.

"No. But the girls—at least Emmeline—complain that life here is dull. And of course it is very quiet."

After a silence the Earl said:

"Eastling can go, if he likes."

"Oh, of course he is going."

"As for the girls, I'm sure Ursula has no wish to spend a week with these—these—"

The Earl looked about for a word which should be contemptuous enough without being too strong for a lady's ears—"these parvenues."

Then Lady Gravenhurst looked up. "Don't you think, John, that it would be good for Ursula to see some people outside her own small circle? She's twenty-five, and what with her parish work, her district visiting and nursing the sick poor, she is getting really quite too—too—" She broke off and ended desperately. "Well, she's getting really more like a nun than anything."

"A nun!" echoed the Earl, surprised and rather alarmed.

His wife looked up.

"She will end by joining a sisterhood or something of that sort, if we don't take care," she said with decision.

Lord Gravenhurst looked disturbed. He was entirely spoilt and selfish,

though always courteous and kind; and as long as he could have the bright and comely faces of his daughters about him he troubled himself not at all about their future.

Lady Gravenhurst, on the other hand, though she was no husband-hunter, looked forward with longing to the time when she should have grandchildren about her knee, and felt that, if the girls were to marry, it was time to bestir herself on their behalf. Indeed, it was getting plain that, if she did not, her youngest daughter would be cutting herself adrift from the too quiet home, and insisting upon going up to town to throw herself into the numerous petty activities of London life, while Ursula would conceivably become an Anglican nun.

There was a long silence, and before it was broken there glided into the room, between the heavy brocade curtains which separated it from the white saloon, a figure so ghostlike, so startlingly aloof from her environment that the Earl looked almost shyly across the intervening space, and recognized that his wife had told the truth.

For this was their elder daughter, Lady Ursula, and for the first time he awoke to the fact that she seemed to be growing unfit for her surroundings.

But the Countess had noted the fact long ago.

Serene, placid, her fair skinned face and severely plain coiffure surmounting a tall and slender figure, in a grey silk dress of studiously simple cut, high to the throat but for a square space filled in with plain folds of white net, Lady Ursula, sweet, gentle, mild, and saintlike in expression, had something mediaeval in the absorbed outlook of her countenance.

The Earl, who noticed nothing that was not pointed out to him by his wife, grew at once alive to the fact that this graceful girl of five-and-twenty was a grown woman, not only thinking her own thoughts, which were not his thoughts, but living her own life.

He perceived suddenly that the dress she wore was not the sort of dress which it became a woman of rank to wear, that this studiously prudish gown, this plainly parted hair, were in some sort an offence to him.

A few words addressed to her, about some trifle, showed Lady Ursula that her father was displeased, and she withdrew, thinking she had perhaps interrupted a confidential talk, and left the Earl and Countess alone together again.

"You must make her give up that absurd dress," he said sharply.

A faint smile hovered over Lady Gravenhurst's mouth as she answered:

"I can't do that now. Ursula has a will of her own."

He was amazed. That his daughters should thus grow into people with will of their own, tastes of their own, views of their own, without asking his permission or even, as it seemed, allowing him to become aware of the fact, seemed a monstrous thing. Lady Gravenhurst perceived her advantage, and hastened to use it.

"They have lived so much out of the real world," she explained, "that they have made a world of their own."

"But Emmeline, surely she doesn't want to become a nun!" protested the Earl, disturbed.

"Oh, no. But she will develop some other eccentricity if we keep her shut up much longer," said she, placidly, plying her knitting needles as she spoke, and not looking up.

The Earl was shocked. He hated Society, and it had seemed to him perfectly natural that his children should adapt themselves to his own tastes. And now he had found out that scarcely conceivable thing, he had made a mistake.

He rose from his chair, looked at the fire—for it was early October, and chilly; then allowed his gaze to travel the length of the long room.

"Perhaps," he said slowly, "it would be as well to take advantage of this opportunity to let the girls have a change. It will enable them to appreciate better the atmosphere of their own home."

This was all that Lady Gravenhurst desired, but she was careful to show no elation.

"I suppose," went on the Earl gloomily, "they will meet nobody of any standing, nobody of whom one

has ever heard, among these—er—these Jacksons?"

"One of the daughters married a son of Lord Finchden," said she. "And another Sir Jocelyn Barkway."

"Ah! Money of course."

"Yes, I suppose so."

The Earl was silent for a long time, but when at last he spoke, it was to give an ungracious but definite permission for his daughters to go to Oare Court with their brother; and the Countess lost no time in making his decision known to her daughters.

By the younger, Emmeline, who was the constant companion and "pal" of her brother, Viscount Eastling, the news was received with delight. But upon the elder daughter, Lady Ursula, the news fell like a blow. She loved her home, loved her poor neighbors, who treated her as a saint and a queen. And it required a certain amount of gentle insistence on the part of her mother, who laid the matter before her as a duty, to prevail upon her to join the rather "worldly" house party in the distant Midlands, with her brother and sister.

(To be Continued)

Don't worry about the price of meat—drink Bovril

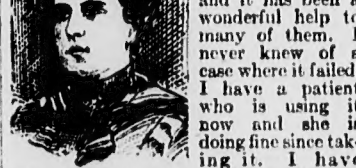
"Riches have wings, they say." "Yes, and whenever I go after them they migrate."

### A PROMINENT NURSE SPEAKS.

Many Nurses in Canada and Elsewhere Say the Same.

Chatham, Ont.—"Being a nurse I have had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription quite a lot. I always recommend it to my patients and it has been a wonderful help to many of them. I never knew of a case where it failed. I have a patient who is using it now and she is doing fine since taking it. I have taken it myself and got the very best results. I consider it the best medicine there is today for women who are ailing."

—Mrs. Edith Moore, 30 Degge St., Chatham, Ont.



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### THAT WEAK BACK

Accompanied by pain here and there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells, chills or spasms—all are signs of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering during middle life, which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nerve-prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases from which women suffer.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases in the past 50 years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion.

"Safety first" seems to be the motto of some of the judges in the West Indies. When an alien prisoner is brought before them, they consider the possibility of a gunboat from the culprit's native land popping in to make trouble.

It is told that a Hayti magistrate, on examining a prisoner, found that he was from Switzerland.

"Switzerland," he mused. "Switzerland has no seacoast, has it?"

"No seacoast, your Honor," said the interpreter.

"And no navy?"

"No navy, Your Honor."

"Very well, then," said the Judge. "I'll give him a year at hard labor."

W. N. U. 1095

### Danish Small Holdings

An Example of What Can be Accomplished by Intensive Farming.

In Denmark 68,550 men and their families make a comfortable living on a farm about five or six acres. Out of 150,000 separate holdings 133,000 do not exceed eleven acres. More than one-third of the people in rural districts get their living on farms of eleven acres or less, one-fifth of them on farms of five or six acres.

This is made possible by education and co-operation. Sixteen per cent of the men and women engaged in agriculture in Denmark, between 20 and 50 years of age, have passed through high school. There are 1,100 Danish co-operative dairy companies with 160,000 members. There are 40 co-operative bacon factories with 100,000 members, and in 1907 there were 1,300,000 pigs slaughtered in these factories. There are eight egg exporting societies with 70,000 members and they export some 110,000,000 eggs a year.

Between 1890 and 1905 the population of the country increased by about 20 per cent, but in the same time the exports of agricultural products more than doubled, amounting in the latter year to \$100,000,000. In 25 years the area in permanent pasture in the United Kingdom increased by 20 per cent. In Denmark old pastures have been broken up, and about the only grass land is that which is too poor or wet to be cultivated.

### Britain's Supremacy

Britain is Supreme in Air and on the Sea

Discussing the new German Fokker, Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of New York, said:

"This new German monoplane will undoubtedly bring out the speedy French and British biplanes, which I understand, have not been used, because of the difficulty of having wide enough landing grounds for them at the theatre of war."

Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the Aero Club, said he had heard about the "Fokker" class planes of the Germans, and was surprised that they had not appeared in the news despatches before.

"Both the British and French have machines that can make the same speed or more than 160 miles an hour, but they have not used them extensively because the Germans were not using them, and they are difficult to handle and trained pilots are scarce. This new development of the Germans does not mean that they will be supreme in the air, except in Russian territory, where they have thousands of aviators to the hundreds of Russians. It takes several thousand aeroplanes and trained aviators to give supremacy."

"As a matter of fact, the British navy has been supreme in the air as well as on the water during the whole war. This is largely due to the large number of 'America' and 'super-America' flying boats, made in this country, which are equipped with two 160-horsepower motors. More than 100 of these great machines and about 500 of the smaller types have been delivered to Great Britain during the last year. One American firm has orders for 1,100 more, including some huge flying boats, which are veritable battle cruisers. Several other firms are constructing large land and water aeroplanes with two and more engines."

"Ah see yo' is housecleanin'," said Mrs. Snow White.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Marsh Green, "dey is nothin' lak movin' things 'round once in awhile. Why I dew come ercross in a pair of slippers under de bed dat Ah hadn't seen foh five yeahs."



### Regulate Kidneys AND Relieve Constipation

Gin Pills are acknowledged to have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in Canada—an achievement solely due to their remarkable virtue as a Kidney and Bladder remedy.

But users of Gin Pills have discovered that this invaluable remedy also acts as a mild cathartic. The evidence of hundreds of letters we have received establishes the very logical fact that in compounding a medicine to treat and tune up the Kidneys and Bladder certain of the ingredients have a stimulating effect upon the other organs, especially the bowels.

It is important to know, in the case of constipated patients, that Gin Pills do not act harshly on the bowels; there is no gripping, but a gradual and gentle restoration of the function. Try Gin Pills for constipation. In thus relieving the bowels, you safeguard yourself against possible kidney trouble.

Gin Pills are 40c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at your dealer's. A trial treatment will be sent upon request, to

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

### LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

### EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

## Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world—Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap.



### So Good for Children

Millions of pounds of delicious "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup are sold every year to mothers, just for the children.

EDWARDSBURG

### "Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

Mothers know it is practically all nourishment. They know it is a food—that Bread spread with "Crown Brand" makes a well balanced food that sustains and builds up the strength.

Mothers know, too, that "Crown Brand" is the most economical "sweetener" for all sorts of Cakes, Pies, Puddings and Sauces—and is the whole thing for delicious homemade Candies.

"LILLY WHITE" is our pure white Corn Syrup—not so pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand"—equally choice for the table and for candy making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS  
The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal



## ZAM-BUK CURED IN 2 MONTHS

After 2 Years' Useless Treatment.

The healing power of Zam-Buk is so much greater than that of other ointments, that it has cured in many cases when all other ointments have failed. One such instance is that of Mr. Mario E. Gardiner, of Marquis, Sask., who writes: "For two years I suffered with a bad attack of salt-rheum on my feet. During those two years I tried every known remedy, but could find nothing that would cure the disease. Then I heard of Zam-Buk, and commenced using it. After the first few applications I noticed an improvement, and this encouraged me to continue. Although I had suffered for two years, after only two months' treatment with Zam-Buk I am completely cured."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, dleers, abscesses, blood-poisoning, piles, cold sores, chapped hands, chilblains, eruptions, etc. At all drug stores, 50c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

## Keep The Rats Away

They will not touch a harness treated with

## EUREKA

## HARNESS OIL

That is because Eureka contains no vegetable or animal fat.

Keeps your harness soft, pliable, strong.

Dealers Everywhere

## THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited

Branches in all Cities

## Digestive Troubles

cause headache, biliousness, constipation, impure blood and other unpleasant symptoms. If these troubles are neglected they weaken the body and open the way for serious illness. Many chronic diseases may be traced back to indigestion that could have been immediately

## relieved by

Beecham's Pills. This well-known home remedy has proven itself dependable, safe and speedy during sixty years' use. The fame of having a larger sale than any other medicine in the world proves the dependable, remedial value of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

**Voluntaryism Not a Failure**  
"The plain fact is this," says the Nation, "that while Germany cannot put more than 10.7 per cent to 11.4 per cent of her population into the field, and France only about 10.0 per cent, we, without conscription, have had 14.2 per cent of the male population of military ages spontaneously offering their services." This is a fact which history will remember. It is a demonstrable teaching of history that little over 10 per cent of the total population can ever be placed in the field.

## Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner—distress—cure indicated—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1095

## Should Conserve All Fertilizer Elements

Valuable Advice on Means for Sustaining the Productivity of the Soil

A recent United States Agricultural Bulletin says: "In the unusual conditions existing in the fertilizer trade, it is important that all fertilizing materials on the farm, especially those containing potash, should be conserved. The fertilizer ingredients already existing in the soil should be utilized and developed to the fullest extent. A great deal can be accomplished in this direction by deep ploughing, constant cultivation, and thorough tillage. There should be a proper system of rotation. Especially where one crop has been grown for several years, a different one should be planted this year. Green manures and cover crops should be used as much as possible in their proper rotation."

"Of the organic substances, manure, both solid and liquid, is the most important and should be utilized wherever possible. All material of an organic nature, such as leaves and bedding of various sorts, should be composted and the compost applied to the soil. Special attention should be given also to the conservation of wood ashes. Depending on the character of the wood, they contain potash in quantities varying ordinarily from 3 to 10 per cent. All tree trimmings, brush cuttings, etc., should be burned and the ashes therefrom utilized. The application of lime to many soils is of undoubted benefit. Though the availability of the fertilizing elements in the soil may not be greatly increased by its use, the resulting improvement in physical and bacterial conditions may increase considerably the productivity of the soil."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Beef and Dairying in the U. S.

In the United States there was, in the five years ending with 1914, a steady decline in the number of cattle other than milch-cows. The total decline for the five years was nearly 6,000,000 head. During the same time the number of dairy cattle remained about stationary. In the last year, however, cattle, other than milch cows, showed an increase of over 2,300,000, while milkers have increased by less than half that number. In the United States as well as here the drift is from dairying to the beef end—an excellent reason for staying with the former.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Extremator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

The 12,000 or 15,000 factories that, according to Lord Kitchener, are turning out munitions for six million soldiers in the spring, the five millions of pounds sterling that England spends daily without visible effort; this is England's force; hitherto we have felt it as latent and diffused; now it is being transformed, day by day, into energy that is actual and real and discipline for combat.

Lindsay Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Excited Lady—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight?  
Bystander—I was just a-going to, mum, but you kin calm y'r fears now. My dog is on top at last, mum.

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

There is a high infant mortality in China. The English authorities in Hongkong have endeavored to keep statistics, and the results indicate that only 72 Chinese children in 1,000 survive the first year.

## KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or gripple. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Circumstances alter cases," said the lawyer gravely.  
"Yep," said the client. "But in my case it's the circumstances that I'm hiring you to alter."

**A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles**  
Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.

First Tommy (waiting to pick off a German patrol) to his pal: "They'd ought to be 'ere afore now, Bill—I do 'ope as nothink's 'appened to them!"

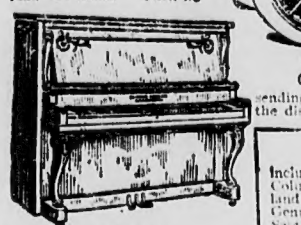
## What Did Little Mary Buy?

**1916 Ford Touring Car**  
FIRST PRIZE  
For the Best Reply  
\$1000.00  
In other Fine Prizes Also Given



JOHN BROWN owns a prosperous grocery store in a thriving Canadian town. He is a live merchant and attributes much of his success to his novel method of creating interest in his store. Recently, he took several lines of his regular goods, put them under cover, and wrote the name of each article on the outside. Only he raised up the letters in each name so that instead of spelling the right name of the article, it spelled something different altogether. For instance, box 9 contains Raisins, but Mr. Brown jumbled the letters in the words "Raisins" until they read "St Rains." Then he

rubbed the word apples off the apple barrel, and jumbled the letters in that name until they read "Pies Pa," as you see on barrel 11. Fourteen lines of goods in Mr. Brown's store were displayed this way, and a prize was given to any customer who could place an order for all fourteen and tell the number of the box each was in. Little Mary went to Brown's store to make her purchases, guessed all the names correctly and won the prize. Can you do as well? Two of the names are already given to you to start you right. What are the other twelve?



FIRST PRIZE  
1916 Five Passenger Ford Touring Car. Value \$550.00  
CLEVER READERS OF THIS PAPER  
winning the best correct or nearest correct sets of answers can share in the distribution of



SECOND PRIZE  
Handsome Sherlock-Manning Piano—Value \$450.00



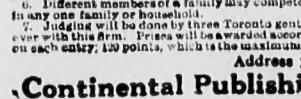
THIRD PRIZE  
Columbia Cabinet Gramophone



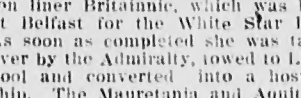
FIFTH PRIZE  
Famous Singer Sewing Machine



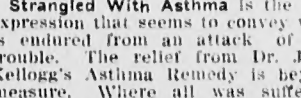
SIXTH PRIZE  
1916 Model Cleveland Bicycle



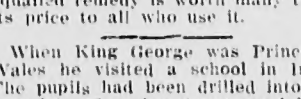
SEVENTH PRIZE  
Magnificent Ideal Kitchen Cabinet



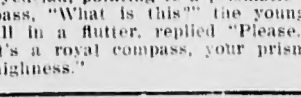
EIGHTH PRIZE  
Perfection Razor Paste



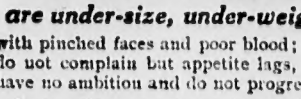
NINTH PRIZE  
Clifton Clothes



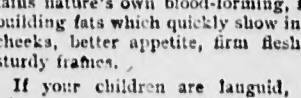
TENTH PRIZE  
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria



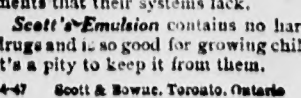
ELEVENTH PRIZE  
The Scotch Whisky



Twelfth PRIZE  
White Phosphorus Matches



Thirteenth PRIZE  
Murine Eye Remedy



Fourteenth PRIZE  
Beecham's Pills

Thousands of Dollars Worth of MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

Including this 1916 Ford Touring Car, \$550.00 Upright Piano, \$75.00 Columbia Gramophone, \$50.00, 1916 Model Cleveland Bicycle, \$25.00, Magnificent Ideal Kitchen Cabinet, \$15.00, Perfection Razor Paste, \$5.00, Clifton Clothes, \$10.00, Minard's Liniment, \$5.00, The Scotch Whisky, \$10.00, White Phosphorus Matches, \$5.00, Murine Eye Remedy, \$5.00, Beecham's Pills, \$5.00.

THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE

If your answers gain 120 points you will win First Prize

A FEW HINTS.—The goods mentioned under each of the fourteen numbers are staple lines such as are to be found in every grocery store and in regular use in every home. No trademark names or products of any particular firm or manufacturer are given, just the regular name of each product or article. A good plan is to write down the names of all the goods usually found in a grocery store and use the list as your guide. Be careful, because Mr. Brown was clever, and sometimes he made two or three words, and even more out of a name. The judges will award the prizes in this contest, according to the points gained by each entry, and we will fully advise you of the method, when your answer is received. For instance, there are ten points given for general interest, ten for style, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you qualify, 40 points additional can be gained. Take lots of time to puzzle out your answer, be neat and careful, and you can win a good prize.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST.—Every loyal Canadian will approve of the object of this great contest. It is to advertise and introduce the new goods of the year, and to give a chance to the thousands of new homes, which should know that a magazine of such excellence and real worth is being published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You can help us to do this, when you enter the contest, but you do not have to be a subscriber. Hundreds of Canadian homes which may not know it now, will welcome this handsome, interesting, up-to-the-minute magazine, and once it is introduced they will want it every month.

EVERYBODY'S WORLD is now the established favorite in more than 80,000 of Canada's best homes. Though that is the greatest circulation ever attained by any Canadian magazine, it does not satisfy us. Our motto is "Everybody's World is Everybody's Home." Hundreds of Canadian homes which may not know it now, will welcome this handsome, interesting, up-to-the-minute magazine, and once it is introduced they will want it every month.

If, therefore, when your answers are received, we find them to have gained sufficient points to merit standing for the judging and awarding of prizes, we will write and tell you the results, and send you a copy of the next issue of this great contest of Canada's magazine. Then, in order to qualify your entry, we will ask you to do us the small favor of introducing it to three or four friends and neighbors. We will send you sample copies to leave with each of your friends, and if you would like to have them, please state your willingness to accord this favor when you submit your answer. The company agrees to pay you in cash, or reward you with a handsome gift for your trouble, entirely in addition to any prize your answers may win in the contest.

Follow These Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest

1. Write your answers on one side of the card provided for each correct answer, also neat paper only, and not your own handwriting. Fill in the name of the magazine, and the conditions of the contest. Prizes will be awarded 15th day of March, 1916.

2. Each correct answer will be required to show the copy of EVERYBODY'S WORLD, which will be sent without charge, in three or four copies, to the friends or neighbors who will want to subscribe. For this service the company agrees to reward you with a cash payment of one dollar, or a gift of your choice, in addition to any prize your answers may win.

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## Spring! Spring!

Now is the time to pick out that

## Linoleum

you promised yourself this spring.

Our assortment is fairly good under existing conditions.

We have a new wrinkle whereby you can drape your window hangings very artistically.

Still have some nice apples to offer  
Headquarters for PURITY FLOUR

The store that handles quality goods

## A. G. Studer



**We Pay One Half**

The purchase price of this famous  
**1881 Rogers Al Plate**

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

**"Rexall Remedies"**

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

**H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist**

CALGARY & EDMONTON  
LAND CO., LTD.

## Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

**New Terms:** One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

**W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury**

### PLOWING WANTED

We are prepared to do plowing and seeding by contract. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

### FARM WANTED

Wanted by a man with twenty-five years experience in dairying a farm already stocked with cows, to work on shares with owner. Apply to Box 336 or Phone R 302, Didsbury.

## Services End This Week

The evangelistic services being held in the Presbyterian church continue to attract a large number of people, in fact the number attending these services increases every night. Again on Sunday night every available space in the church was completely filled and a large number had to be refused admittance.

Rev. Mr. Craig preaches a broad and simple Christianity and his sermons go to the root of present conditions and every day life. His earnest, forceful exposition of the eternal things cannot but help to bring home to those who hear him that we have been living a superficial life, ignoring the things that go to make life worth living for a worldly material existence which considers no hereafter in the scheme of the present day life. He finds no fault with our pleasures, claiming that as God has implanted in every man's breast the desire for such things he has a right to indulge in them, provided always that he be guided by his knowledge of right and wrong as to how he shall conduct himself in such things, and also that he elevate instead of degrade the pleasures in which he indulges.

Mr. McBretney, who leads the singing at the meetings and also sings some solos, is also much appreciated. His splendid voice lends itself to the occasion and his songs are always closely related to the subject taken by Mr. Craig in his addresses. Mr. McBretney is also a cornet player of no mean ability and he helps the congregational singing with his instrument.

Those who have not heard these gentlemen yet should not fail to make it a point to attend within the next two nights, as they leave for Edmonton on Saturday.

## Westerdale Municipality No. 311

A meeting of the Councillors of Westerdale Rural Municipality No. 311 was held on March 18th, at Westerdale, all the Councillors being present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved on motion by Councillor H. B. Fisher.

On motion the Council decided to pay a bounty of one cent each for all the gophers destroyed in Westerdale Rural Municipality No. 311 up to May 15th and that any person wishing to take advantage of this must produce the tails of the gophers destroyed to any overseer of Westerdale Municipality.

The overseers will receive a cheque for the total amount of the bounty reported by them, after which they will pay those who have earned the bounty.

The amounts paid will be charged to the divisions in which the gophers have been destroyed.

Councillor Carver was instructed to have the ditch on the south side of the grade, north of Section 33-31-3-5 filled and a metal culvert put in, as the road is considered unsafe for traffic at that point.

The Secretary was instructed to ask the Department of Public Works for assistance to repair approaches to the bridge over the Dog Pound, north of 34-31-3-5 and also the bridge between sections 10 and 15-32-3-5.

A number of bills were passed and ordered paid after which the Council adjourned to meet again on April 22nd.

## Well Done, Berlin

Again the Berlin district has come through with a handsome donation of \$156.75 for Patriotic Fund purposes. This district is leading all others in the total amount collected since last fall, and the Fund Committee wish to express their appreciation for the good work done by their collectors, Messrs. Hugh and Malcolm McLean, in their district, as well as to the people themselves. \$346.75 is the amount collected so far in this district. May their example bring home to others the sense of duty which all should have in assisting the wives and children of the men who have left all to fight our battles.

## A Warning

The Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, Mr. W. F. Stevens, is sending out a timely warning in respect to the finder of stray animals which is contrary to Sec. 11, sub-sec. 9 of the Stray Animals Ordinance, and the finder in so doing makes himself liable to a fine of \$100.

It has frequently happened that in the sale of strays the J. P. permits the finder to purchase the animals which is contrary to Sec. 11, sub-sec. 9 of the Stray Animals Ordinance, and the finder in so doing makes himself liable to a fine of \$100.

Quite often this is done innocently and in ignorance of the law, and also because the finder cannot even read the English language. The finder must not himself or through his agent purchase any animal that he has found and that is put up for sale or the law will have to be enforced.

## TOWN OF DIDSBURY NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 23rd, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916, at the hour of 10 30 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915.

A BRUSSO,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 20th, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916 at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915.

J. E. STAUFFER,  
Secretary-Treasurer



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary. J. R. GOOD, W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120  
Didsbury . . . Alberta



**W. C. GOODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds. . . Alberta

**W. A. Austin**  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.  
Didsbury . . . Alberta

**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120  
Didsbury . . . Alberta

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 123  
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. COKY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

### \$10 REWARD

STRAYED—From Sec. 20-31-4, 3 colts—one black yearling filly with star in forehead, Percheron bred; 1 black yearling filly, Percheron bred; 1 small 2 year old gelding, all branded as shown on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Alva Siegfried, Mound, Alta.